Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

November 4, 1957

FPVPC CONVENTION REPORT PAGE 7

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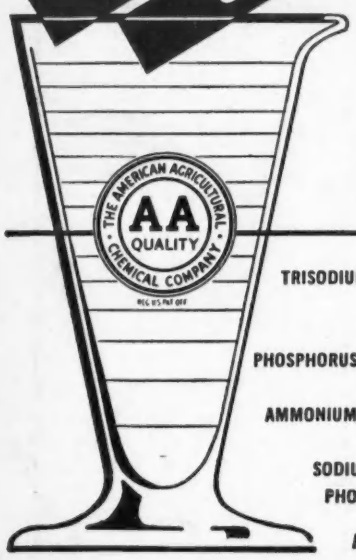

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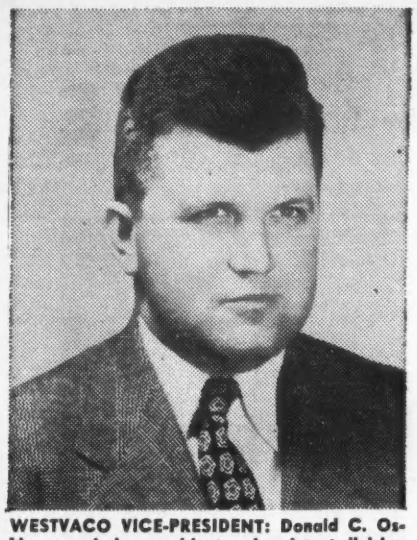

WESTVACO VICE-PRESIDENT: Donald C. Oskin, named vice-president and assistant division manager in charge of marketing by the Westvaco Mineral Products Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Acrylonitrile to Show Profit Soon: Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company, New York, expects its acrylonitrile operations to move into the black any time now. According to Dr. Wilbur G. Malcolm, its newly-elected president, the company lost money on the material until very recently.

Now, Dr. Malcolm says, acrylonitrile is about to turn the corner. In fact, he reports, Cyanamid is already breaking even on the operation right now and should start making money very soon.

Dr. Malcolm, who made these disclosures at a press conference in New York last week marking Cyanamid's fiftieth anniversary and the opening of a new permanent exhibit center in Rockefeller Center, also revealed that:

- Cyanamid will begin large-scale clinical trials this fall on a new "live virus" polio vaccine.
- Early next year the company will put on the market a new steroid compound, "Aristocort" triamcinolone.
- There will be enough Asian influenza vaccine for all who wish it within a "matter of weeks."
- Cyanamid will spend at least $50 million on expansion next year.

Cyanamid's polio vaccine trials, Dr.

—Continued on page 60

Urea Production Capacity To Be Doubled by Hercules

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced it will double its capacity for the production of urea at its Hercules, Calif., plant.

Two months ago Hercules disclosed plans to construct a 10,000 ton-a-year facility to make urea in solution at a new plant to be built adjacent to existing anhydrous ammonia facilities at Hercules. The company has now approved expansion of the plant under construction so that it would have a capacity of 20,000 tons a year.

Using the Swiss Inventa process, Hercules will have the first plant west of the Mississippi River, and the third in the nation to produce urea by this method, it was said. Completion of the expanded urea facility is expected in the fall of 1958.

RCI Postpones Stock Sale

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., announced last week that due to present market conditions the board of directors has decided to postpone its offering of 200,000 shares of common stock.

DuPont Asked to Surrender Voting Stock in GM and Give It to Its Own Stockholders

The government is asking for surrender by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., of all its voting stockholdings in General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich., and transfer of these holdings to the duPont stockholders over a ten-year period. Not all the duPont shareholders would benefit from the windfall, however. The two duPont family-owned corporations—Christiana Securities Corporation and Delaware Realty & Investment Company — and the stockholders of Delaware Realty would see their share of the GM stock offered first for sale to the duPont stockholders and then to the general public—also over a ten year period.

Plan Submitted to Judge LaBuy

Those, in essence, are the main points of the proposed final judgment submitted by the Department of Justice to Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy of the Chicago district court for carrying out the terms of the supreme court decision in the duPont-GM antitrust case.

DuPont now has sixty days to object to the government's proposal or file an alternative, and the government then will have thirty days to reply.

Under the proposal, duPont would turn over its GM stock to a trustee within sixty days. Ninety days after entry of the final judgment, the trustee then would begin distribution of the GM stock to the duPont stockholders.

The proposed judgment's main provisions are:

(1) DuPont's 63,000,000 shares of General Motors Company stock would be transferred to trustees. These trustees, in turn, would distribute pro rata—in equal installments over a ten-year period—duPont's GM stock to duPont common stockholders, other than the following duPont stockholders: Christiana Securities Corporation, Delaware Realty & Investment Company, and the stockholders of Delaware Realty. Thus, each duPont stockholder (other than those named above)

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Sulfuric Plant Scheduled By Gen'l Chemical Division

Plans to build a sulfuric acid plant at Anacortes, Wash., have been announced by General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

The company has acquired a sixteen-acre site adjacent to the Shell Oil Company and Texas Company refineries, where construction is expected to start in the near future. The company indicated that plant designs are being completed and estimates of construction costs are not yet available.

The plant will include spent acid decomposition facilities. It will also have hydrogen sulfide recovery facilities. This type of equipment permits recovery of sulfur values from refinery sludge and waste gases for use in sulfuric production in place of virgin sulfur or sulfur bearing ores.

VELSICOL RESEARCH CHIEF: Dr. William P. Utermohlen, jr., appointed director of research by Velsicol Chemical Corporation, Chicago.

Flu 'Cures' Slated To Get the Needle

A crackdown campaign against drug manufacturers offering their medicines as effective preventives or cures for the Asian flu is being mapped by Food and Drug Administration and Federal Trade Commission.

The official policy line of the two agencies is that vaccine inoculations are "the only reliable means of preventing influenza" and any claims to the contrary by medicine manufacturers for their products cannot be supported, and will bring the weight of federal law down on their heads.

The two federal agencies announced their intention "to take prompt action" against false or misleading claims of manufacturers, in statements released simultaneously last week.

FDA plans to use its authority to pro-

—Continued on page 53

Philip Morris Is Arranging Purchase of Chemical Firms

Philip Morris, Inc., New York, has approved in principle the acquisition of Polymer Industries, Inc., Stamford, Conn., and Franklin Research Company, Philadelphia.

Franklin Research makes waxes, polishes, cleaners, industrial emulsions and finishes. Polymer Industries is in the packaging and paper converting branch of the industrial adhesives field.

Steroid Monopoly Controls Industry, Government Says

The government is baring its teeth at synthetic hormone producers, and has hailed four companies into court to break up an alleged monopoly in the importation, sale and distribution of steroids and their intermediates.

In a suit filed last week in New York federal court, the Department of Justice names Chemical Specialties Company and Ogden Corporation, both of New York, American Steroid, Inc., of Pureto Rico and Syntex S. A. of Mexico.

The concerns are charged in a civil suit with combining and conspiring to monopolize hormone imports. According to the government, three sections (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) of the Sherman antitrust act have been violated along with section No. 73 of the Wilson tariff act.

Barbasco Root Is Source of Steroids

Synthetic steroids and their intermediates are made from barbasco root, which grows wild and in abundance in Mexico. Barbasco root and its derivatives are claimed to be economical, efficient and flexible starting materials in the production of synthetic hormones.

The hormones are used by the pharmaceutical industry to make various drugs, including cortisone, hydrocortisone and prednisone, which are prescribed in the treatment of arthritis, cancer and Addison's disease among others.

The Justice department complaint alleges that the defendants:

- Prevented other manufacturers from obtaining a source of barbasco root and its derivatives.
- Entered into restrictive agreements with other manufacturers to control the supply of hormones in this country.
- Sought to coerce competitors to limit their production and to join in price fixing and customer allocation agreements.
- Sold to competitors' customers at unusually low prices to deprive these rivals of business.
- Imposed restraints on the use after sale of their products to customers to eliminate them as potential competitors.
- Threatened and engaged in harassing patent litigation to maintain control over the industry.
- Acquired control of the industry through predatory practices.

According to the complaint, Syntex S. A. engages in the sale of hormones through

—Continued on page 62

World Court Won't Bar US Sale of General Aniline

The World Court has refused to throw up a roadblock in the way of a US sale of General Aniline & Film Corporation stock.

Switzerland had asked the International Court of Justice at The Hague to hold up the proposed sale until after it had decided on a Swiss claim of ownership of the GAF shares.

Pointing out that the US government had indicated "it was not taking action at the present time to fix a time schedule for the sale of the shares in question," the court ruled, therefore, that there was no need for "interim measures of protection" of General Aniline's assets.

GAF was seized by the United States during world War II on the ground that it was controlled by German interests. Since the war, Interhandel, a Swiss holding firm, has been arguing that it is the rightful owner of GAF and was not under German domination. This issue has been the subject of much court controversy and is still pending before the US supreme court.

Celanese Is Building PVA Emulsions Unit

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has started construction of a new manufacturing unit at its Belvidere, N. J., plant to increase its production of polyvinyl acetate emulsions, now manufactured at the Linden, N. J., plant.

Production of these emulsions is a new activity for the Belvidere plant, which turns out cellulose acetate and cellulose propionate molding powders and cellulose acetate extruded and cast film.

Systemic Insecticide, Out of Lab, Set for the Cows

Research has gone far enough and Dow Chemical Company's new systemic insecticide, "ET-57," is now ready for the cows, says the Department of Agriculture.

The government agency has given provisional approval for use of the insecticide in controlling cattle grubs. This, it is pointed out, will enable industry to provide for limited use of the chemical by cattlemen this fall in certain areas of several southwestern states.

USDA says that registration of the new product, with concurrence of the Food and Drug Administration, represents an acknowledgement that research has gone far enough to permit large-scale use.

The basic material is described chemically as 0,0-dimethyl-0-2,4,5-trichlorophenyl phosphorothiate by the Midland, Mich., producer. The department understands that it will be available primarily in certain areas of Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Generally designated "ET-57," the product will be marketed under trade names of several companies.

Experiments have shown this systemic insecticide to be an effective means of controlling cattle grubs—the larvae of heel flies. This pest causes annual losses that frequently exceed $100 million in damaged meat and perforated hides.

"ET-57" is administered to cattle orally in either pill or liquid form. It circulates with the body fluids and destroys the grubs that have burrowed into the flesh. It is said to the first systemic insecticide that has proved capable of destroying grubs in an animal's body.

As with most insecticides, certain limitations and precautions are suggested. Growers are advised against treating cattle with "ET-57" later than sixty days before slaughter; lactating cows should not be treated; only one treatment is required, and recommended dosages and methods should be followed closely.

Potash Use by Farmers Up 5 Percent in Three Quarters

Farmers took a whopping 2,576,304 tons of potash during the first nine months of this year, a jump of 5 percent over 1956 levels, the American Potash Institute reports. Potash shipments for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii from eight principal American producers, as well as importers, climbed to a rousing 1,520,440 tons potassium oxide equivalent, also a 5 percent rise. Continental United States took 1,426,424 tons K_2O; Canada, 49.516 tons; Puerto Rico, 14,600 tons, and Hawaii, 19.715 tons.

These figures include imports of 79,971 tons K_2O, for only the first five months of the year. Exports to other countries were 184,251 tons K_2O, an increase of 71 percent.

Industrial Potash Consumption

Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes amounted to 91,742 tons K_2O, a decrease of 4 percent under last year. Total deliveries for all purposes were 3,035,414 tons of salts, containing an equivalent of 1,796,433 tons K_2O, an increase of 9 percent in salts and K_2O.

During the third quarter of 1957, deliveries for agricultural purposes were 315,191 tons K_2O, in Continental United States, 9,228 tons in Canada, 1,330 tons in Cuba, 304 tons in Puerto Rico, and 7,275 tons in Hawaii, making a total of 333,328 tons K_2O, an increase of nearly 2 percent over last year.

Import figures are not available at this time for the third quarter. Exports of potash to other countries during the third quarter were 50,799 tons K_2O, an increase of 770 tons over last year. Deliveries of potash for non-agricultural purposes were 30,644 tons K_2O, an increase of nearly 9 percent over last year. Total deliveries for the third quarter were 698,047 tons of salts, containing an equivalent of 414,769 tons K_2O, an increase of over 2 percent over last year.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER: Thomas J. Campbell, named assistant sales manager of the Metasap Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., a subsidiary of Nopco Chemical Company.

Tenn. Products Puts 2 Items in Big Output

Benzoguanamine and benzonitrile are being produced in commercial quantities by Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., a division of the chemical, paint and metallurgical department of Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation.

Benzoguanamine, a member of the triazine family of chemicals, is similar in many respects to melamine. Commercial availability of the basic chemical will now permit the formulation of compounds specifically tailored to meeting certain requirements. Produced in the form of free flowing white crystals, benzoguanamine has a mild organic odor and is relatively non-toxic.

Resins containing benzoguanamine are particularly serviceable in the manufac-

—Continued on page 66

Allied Executive Retires

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced the retirement of Mark M. Biddison, former president of its General Chemical Division. A veteran of forty years of service with the company, Mr. Biddison headed General Chemical Division from 1951 to 1955.

Stockpile Advisory Unit Includes Chemical Men

Membership of the special stockpile advisory committee to review the government's current stockpiling policies and program was announced last week by Mobilization Director Gordon Gray.

Among those members familiar to the chemical industry are:

Donald F. Carpenter, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Henry H. Fowler, former director of the Office of Defense Mobilization; Dr. John D. Morgan, minerals consultant, and Dr. Clyde Williams, president of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Aluminum Chloride Price Cut

Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has reduced the price of anhydrous aluminum chloride in drums for shipment from its plant at Elberta, N. Y. Effective Friday, material was newly priced at 15 cents per pound, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized, in carlot or truckload quantities.

The Week's Price Changes

No. 2 Congo Copal Gum, Chamomile Oil, Nutmegs Rise. Dammar and Manila Copal Gums, Ginger, Paprika Decline.

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, Chilean, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 61).
Chamomile oil, $25 per lb. (p. 52).
Cloves, Madagascar, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Congo copal gum No. 2, 1½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Corn oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Fennelseed, Rumanian, med. light, 2c. per lb. (p. 52).
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 40).
soaplye, 80%, ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 61).
Lard, cash, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 61).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 61).
Mace, No. 2 siftings, 5c. per lb. (p. 52).
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 52).
East Indian, recon., 5c. per lb.
whole, 3c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 61).
Tallow, inedible, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).

Prices Reduced

Abies oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 52).
Almond oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 52).
Aluminum chloride, 1c. per lb. (p. 35).
Anethol, 5c. per lb. (p. 52).
Anisic aldehyde, 15c. per lb. (p. 52).
Castor oil, No. 1 Brazilian, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Celeryseed, Indian, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Corianderseed, Rumanian, recl., ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Corn oil fatty acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Dammar gum, Siam, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Singapore No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Singapore No. 2, ¾c. per lb.
Fir oil, Canadian, 10c. per lb. (p. 52).
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Nigerian, split, 1c. per lb.
Sierra Leone, 2c. per lb.
Glycerine, crude, imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, ½c. per lb. (p. 40).
Hemlock oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 52).
Juniper berry oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 52).
Lead, white, basic carbonate, 1½c. per lb. (p. 58).
basic silicate, 1c. per lb.
Linseed meal, expeller, $1 per ton (p. 61).
Manila C copal gum, ¾c. per lb. (p. 58).
DDB copal gum, 1c. per lb.
MA copal gum, 1¼c. per lb.
Molasses, New Orleans, 1c. per lb. (p. 40).
Paprika, Bulgarian, fancy, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Philippine copal gum, pale chips, ¾c. per lb. (p. 58).
pale sorts, ¾c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Polish, ½c. per lb. (p. 52).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 61).
Soybean oil fatty acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 61).
Tin, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 35).
Salts, 4/10c. to 6/10c. per lb.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 1, 1957	Oct. 25, 1957	Nov. 2, 1956
109.89	109.66	109.49

Uranium Abundant for Awhile

The United States has all the uranium it needs for awhile. It has so much, in fact, that the government is no longer interested in expanding production of uranium concentrate. So the Atomic Industrial Forum was told at its nuclear industry conference in New York last week. However, Jesse C. Johnson, director of the Atomic Energy Commission's division of raw materials, did appeal for a greater exploration effort. This, he said, is needed to build up reserves for nuclear power ten or fifteen years from now.

At the same time, the meeting heard a report from Richard Barrett, of Eldorado Mining & Refining, Ltd., in which he said that there is little reason for even carrying on exploration efforts in Canada at present. That country's reserves are sufficient for many years to come, he pointed out.

Can Expand if Necessary

The position of the United States is so good, Mr. Johnson said, that "we are in the fortunate position of being able to expand substantially domestic production in case of a sudden increase in requirements."

"It would be undesirable from the standpoint of industry, as well as the government, to expand the uranium production rate beyond currently projected requirements and then be faced with a

—Continued on page 60

Binney & Smith Elects

Binney & Smith, Inc., New York, has elected Rudolph Ingrisch to the new post of executive vice-president. He will be responsible for the financial and administrative division of the company.

RETIRES FROM DUPONT: Fred G. Singer, manager of the tariff division in the development department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., who retired last week after a career of thirty-three years with the company.

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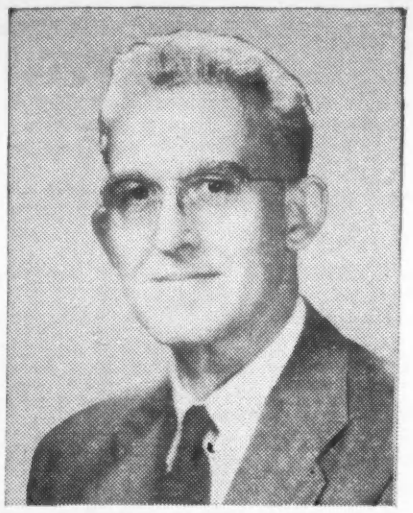

IN KEY TECHNICAL POSTS AT HOOKER: Dr. Clarence A. Stiegman (left), named technical director, and Dr. J. Howard Brown (right), appointed general manager of Niagara research and development by Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Dr. Johannes H. Brunn (not shown here) has resigned as Hooker's director of research and development.

Chemical Industry Not Interested In Processing Waste Reactor Fuel

The chemical industry has decided—for the present—against processing irradiated fuel elements discharged from research and nuclear power reactors. As a consequence, Atomic Energy Commission will do this work when funds for the necessary facilities become available. Chemical producers were invited to participate in this work about a year ago by AEC. A survey, however, shows that industry believes that prospective income from business available from the commission and private reactors is not sufficient to warrant risks involved in a very substantial investment in new facilities.

The industry was led to this conviction because of the uncertainties as to the future rate of growth of the atomic power industry, the composition of the fuel elements that will be used in private reactors, and the problems associated with waste storage and disposal.

Role of Chemical Processing

AEC said that chemical processing plants constitute an integral portion of the fuel cycle of nuclear reactors. They perform the operations of recovering the fissionable and fertile materials present in the irradiated fuel elements for reuse, and of placing the radioactive fission products in disposable or usable forms.

At the present time, chemical processing of spent fuels is performed only by government-owned plants at various AEC sites. The irradiated fuels from the private reactors would also be processed at these facilities, which would be modified as necessary to handle such irradiated fuels.

Before the facilities can be used to process these fuels, additional funds must be obtained to make the necessary modifications.

The commission has not altered its objective of having private industry build and operate plants for the chemical processing of irradiated fuel elements from research and power reactors.

Therefore, the processing services are planned to be performed by the commission only for an interim period.

ASS'T GENERAL SALES MANAGER: James J. Verde, appointed assistant general sales manager of New York Quinine & Chemical Works Division of S. P. Penick & Co., New York.

Urea Plant Planned By Monsanto in Ark.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., will construct a urea plant at El Dorado, Ark., which will have a capacity of 100 tons a day, and is expected to be on stream by early fall of 1958.

The new facility will produce urea in both prill and solution forms. Ammonia and carbon dioxide, both raw materials for the manufacture of urea, are made at the inorganic division's El Dorado chemical plant.

The new plant will enable Monsanto, already a large supplier to mixed-fertilizer manufacturers, to expand its services to the fertilizer industry, particularly in the fields of urea solutions and direct application of liquid and solid nitrogen fertilizers.

Monsanto Building Units For Agricultural Research

Construction has begun in St. Louis, Mo., on expanded laboratory and greenhouse facilities for agricultural chemicals research by Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division.

Scheduled for occupancy in mid-1958, the new facilities will include a two-story building housing offices, conference rooms, laboratories and library. Adjoining it will be eight greenhouses and one-story receiving and storing accommodations.

Nuclear Industry Seen Facing Technology, Economics Hurdles Before Winning Chemical Field

The nuclear industry must jump two major hurdles before it can bring its new processes completely into the chemical field. The hurdles are: Technology and economics. Just when it will get over them no one knows for sure, but it can be said that the industry is giving the hurdles a big try. That is what some of the country's foremost nuclear probers told the chemical people at the annual conference of the Atomic Industrial Forum in New York last week.

First of all, the atomic scientists must eliminate all the "bugs" in their various processes to make them completely workable in large-scale industrial applications. Secondly, they must take their methods out of the laboratories and put them into the production departments to compete pricewise with the established processes, it was pointed out.

Chemical, Petrochemical Slants

Paul Schall, jr., of Battelle Memorial Institute, filled in the picture from the viewpoint of the chemical industry in general, while T. J. Hardwick and R. P. Nejak, of Gulf Research & Development Company, painted the more specialized aspects applying to petrochemicals.

Mr. Schall started off by saying that the majority of potential applications in chemistry which have received the greatest attention can be divided into four broad categories:

- Polymerization and radiation-induced changes in polymers.
- Organic synthesis.
- Inorganic reactions.
- Heterogeneous catalysis.

As he began sketching in the details, he said: "Polymerization of many common monomer materials by radiation has been demonstrated successfully on a laboratory scale. Commercial utilization of the process will depend largely on radiation economics or preparation of polymers with unique properties.

"Radiation-induced graft polymerization offers numerous possibilities for producing new copolymers with unique properties. Advances in technology in this area may be expected to lead to many industrial processes utilizing radiation.

"Radiation-induced vulcanization of rubber appears to be primarily a matter of

—Continued on page 53

Water-Soluble Alkyd Resin Is Introduced by Cyanamid

A "new and significant development in paint technology" was introduced last week to paint manufacturers by American Cyanamid Company at the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs' annual meeting at the Barclay hotel, Philadelphia.

The product, an alkyd resin water emulsion, trademarked "Cyaqua," an ingredient for interior wall paints, is now available commercially, and "promises to be the nearest thing yet to the ideal paint vehicle," said R. A. Hoekelman, general manager for the company's plastics and resins division, which is marketing the new product to manufacturers.

"Cyaqua adds to paints the combined advantages of the two most popular types of interior paints on the market today, the solvent type alkyd flat enamels and the latex type enamels," he said.

Lilly Sets Up Department

A department of biochemical engineering has been established at Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Named as its manager is Sam L. McCormick, jr. The department will coordinate engineering and processing development work for antibiotic, chemical, and glandular product manufacturing and for the Tippecanoe Laboratories at Lafayette.

MERRELL PURCHASING AGENT: Russell E. Schuster, elevated from assistant purchasing agent to purchasing agent by Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Carbide Introduces New Breed of Resins

Union Carbide Corporation has come up with a new breed of water-soluble ethylene oxide-based resins which show promise in applications ranging from textiles to toothpaste. The resins have been developed by Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of the parent company.

The new water-soluble resins, trademarked "Polyox," are exceptionally high-molecular-weight polymers of ethylene oxide. These plastic materials can be cast, calendered, or extruded into tough, inherently flexible films.

One remarkable feature, Carbide claims, is that the resins being introduced are completely soluble in water at low concentrations and have greater thickening power than any material now commercially available.

Other significant properties of "Polyox" resins are their resistance to biological

—Continued on page 60

Ciba Planning to Dedicate Pharmacy Research Labs

A million-dollar building, housing pharmacy research and development laboratories, said to be the only such facilities of their kind in the world, will be dedicated by Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., at Summit, N. J., on November 21.

Two years in planning and nearly one year in construction, the building contains eighteen research laboratories and twenty-seven additional special purpose rooms.

Berkshire Handling Sales for Vitro Mfg.

Berkshire Chemicals, Inc., New York, has taken over all the sales activities of Vitro Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., ceramic color producer. Berkshire, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vitro Corporation of America, will maintain the same sales staff which has served Vitro Manufacturing, a Vitro division.

Two new Berkshire sales offices, established for the distribution of Vitro Manufacturing products, are located at 511 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 1625 El Segundo boulevard, Compton, Calif.

Estrogenic Hormone Is Isolated From Ladino Clover

A new, potentially valuable estrogenic hormone has been isolated from Ladino clover, and its structure has been determined by Agricultural Research Service scientists.

This estrogen has been named coumestrol. It is known to be present in alfalfa and strawberry clover, as well as in Ladino. The new hormone was discovered at USDA's Western Utilization Research and Development Division, Albany, Calif.

Coumestrol is not only different in chemical structure from known animal estrogens, but it differs also from plant estrogens previously isolated. Although estrogenic compounds are known to be active in about forty plants, only a few of these plant hormones have been isolated.

The new compound, a crystalline substance, is about thirty times more active than genistein, one of the most potent estrogens previously reported in forage crops. However, it is considerably less powerful in its effects on animals than the synthetic estrogen stilbestrol, USDA reports.

Estrogen behavior in plants is just beginning to come under systematic scientific scrutiny. An earlier study at the Purdue University Experiment Station, for example, demonstrated wide variations in estrogen concentrations in alfalfa during the growing season. Workers there, however, did not determine the nature of the substances responsible for the effect.

It has also been learned that alfalfa leaves have more estrogen than the flowers, and the flowers more than the stems. The Purdue work indicated that alfalfa silage made with blackstrap molasses contains more estrogen than alfalfa in pasture or alfalfa ensiled without the molasses.

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Association Meetings

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Mayo hotel, Tulsa, Okla., November 6-8.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual dinner meeting, Delmonico hotel, New York, November 7.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D.C., November 4-6.

Pan-American Congress of Pharmacy and Biochemistry, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D.C., November 3-9.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, N. Y., November 6-8.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, national meeting, Indianapolis, Ind., December 26-31.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 14-16

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, December 8-11.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Palmer House and Congress hotel, Chicago, November 11-14

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, combined midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9-11.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-24.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, November 21.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, December 2-6

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Commercial Chemical Development Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., November 20-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood Beach, Fla., December 9-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with Chemical Market Research Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., November 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, fall luncheon meeting, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York November 19; annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 10.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 26.

National Air Pollution Control Association, semi-annual technical conference, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 18-19.

Society of Plastics Industry, vinyl film and sheeting conference, Commodore hotel, New York, December 10-11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 12; annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 4.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 9.

Industry Must Invest Abroad, Dow Chief Tells Economic Group

Industry should help take up the burden of foreign aid, and, moreover, it should reduce the government's economic load in that direction as much and as quickly as possible. These feelings were expressed last week in a speech delivered by Dr. Leland I. Doan, president of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Dr. Doan spoke on "Investments for Freedom" before a meeting of the Economic Club of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, in that city. Dr. Doan said that he was of the opinion that if the right conditions can be brought about, private capital can take over a large part of the job with advantage to itself and to the host countries.

There are distinct advantages in the business approach, Dr. Doan pointed out. For one thing, such capital would serve a sound economic purpose. No business man would invest it otherwise.

For another, he said, private enterprise will automatically supply its own technical assistance—and they will be technicians grounded in the principles of freedom, not in those of communism.

Scoring the special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, Dr. Doan said, "Now we are being asked to participate in a gigantic project which would be fraught with hazard."

First, he pointed out, the United States would presumably have only one vote in determining the distribution of funds. We would have no power to channel our investment in the directions we most de-

—Continued on page 43

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR: Dr. James W. Langston, named director of development for Hoffman-Taff, Inc., Springfield, Mo., and its subsidiary, Hoffman Laboratories, Inc.

Chemicals' Future Seen Firm in Canada

The Canadian chemical industry seems pretty well set for the next five years, at least. It is improbable that during that time there will be any changes in its basic trends, according to the thinking of J. R. Donald, president of J. T. Donald & Co. (1956) Ltd.

Last week Mr. Donald told the first divisional meeting of the chemical economics subject division of the Chemical Institute of Canada in Montreal, that the trends may be summarized in this way:

- "First, over the years, the Canadian chemical industry has slowly increased the percentage of Canadian chemical demand which it supplies.
- "Secondly, Canadian manufacturing has recently grown more rapidly than

—Continued on page 59

SOCMA Schedules Talk By Television Authority

Merle Jones, president of CBS Television, will be guest speaker at the November 12 meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association. His topic will be "Catalysts of Consumption." The meeting will be held in the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served at noon and luncheon at 12:30 p.m.

Paint Federation Must Make Its Membership Rules Conform To Needs of Today: Glaser

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs was told last week at its thirty-fifth annual meeting in Philadelphia that its membership provisions are "outmoded" and should be "carefully revised in the light of today's requirements." This opinion came from its retiring president, Milton A. Glaser of Midland Finishes Company, Chicago, who was succeeded by Dr. Joseph W. Tomecko as FPVPC head for 1957-58. Dr. Tomecko, who is associated with Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, had been president-elect of the federation during the past year.

FPVPC Convention Report

Mr. Glaser said that he looked for great things from the federation's newly-established Institute for Paint Research and Education, indicating that he expected it to "increase the tempo and quality" of FPVPC efforts in basic and applied research on organic coatings.

Milton A. Glaser

More Paint Scientists Seen

He felt, too, that the institute "will be instrumental in developing a more fruitful and integrated program of educational activities designed to bring more and better scientists" into the paint industry.

Research, properly applied and conducted, "can return a profit." This was the rub of an address by the convention keynoter, Dr. Roger H. Lueck, vice-president of American Can Company, New York.

Dr. Lueck pointed out that research has grown tremendously in this country during the past twenty-five years, far outpacing the increase in the gross national product.

"In 1930," he reported, "about $500 million was spent in the United States for research of all kinds. In 1956 this expenditure approached $7 billion, about 70 percent by laboratories in industry."

This phenomenal gain, Dr. Lueck felt, is due to the fact that research does pay off. "This is not to say that every research project proves profitable," he stressed. "In fact, even the most successful laboratories consider themselves fortunate if 5 percent of the projects eventually are profitable.

"Nevertheless," he made it clear, "profits derived from the 5 percent more than

—Continued on page 54

Plant Food Institute Backs Studies on Use of Fertilizer

A research project to develop methods for estimating regional and national demand for plant food one and two years in the future has been established by the National Plant Food Institute and will be conducted by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station under a grant from the intsitute.

"The project has been prompted by the need of the fertilizer industry for some reliable basis for projecting demand to be used in planning production and sales programs," Dr. Russell Coleman, executive vice-president of the institute, said.

MCA Adds Four Members

Four new members have joined the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. They are: Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation, New York; Gonzalez Chemical Industries, Inc., Hato Rey, P.R.; Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex., and Pilot California Company, Los Angeles.

Water-Base Paints Still on the Skyrocket

The skyrocket keeps going up for the water-base paints, says R. A. Calsibet, of Bakelite Company. Specifically, this is what he had to say at the Paint Industries Show in Philadelphia last week: "We expect that water-base paints, which have skyrocketed to prominence in the past ten years, will increase another 70 percent in the next five years. By 1962, vinyl acetate latex, a relative newcomer in the field, may account for as much as 75 percent of the total volume."

Mr. Calsibet, who is manager of the surface coatings division of Union Carbide Corporation's Bakelite unit, continued:

"Our estimate of total latex paint production for the industry in 1962 is about 95 million gallons. Figuring conservatively that a gallon of paint covers approximately 400 square feet, this amount of paint would be sufficient to cover 1,360 square miles of flat surface.

"The do-it-yourself market and the development of the paint roller have played

—Continued on page 53

Hart, of Food Machinery, Set to Address AIC-CIA

"What Management Looks For in Prospective Chemical Executives" will be the subject of a talk to be given by Ernest Hart, president of Food, Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., at the second annual joint meeting of the American Institute of Chemists and the Chemical Industry Association. The meeting will be held November 7 in the Belmont Plaza hotel, New York.

Mr. Hart is a past president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, and is currently director and chairman of the board of Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Chemical Industry Told How to Save $3.9 Million

An annual saving of $3.9 million to the chemical industry alone is possible if national standards are developed for heat exchangers.

That statement was made last week by J. G. Henderson, head of the standards department of Union Carbide & Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Speaking at a conference of manufacturers and users, held at the offices of the American Standards Association in New York, Mr. Henderson said the standards would save $3.9 million because they would:

1. Furnish the industry with adequate specifications for purchasing shell and tube heat exchangers having acceptable mechanical design and construction at a minimum cost.

2. Furnish an efficient method for engineers in specification and procurement of exchangers needed by a plant, in establishment of plant layout, fabrication inspections and checking of construction and installation details.

3. Aid manufacturers in reducing design and inspection time.

4. Speed delivery through standardized engineering and fabrication and through stocking of standard materials, parts, or units.

5. Simplify maintenance through interchangeability and improved construction features.

6. Increase salvage and reuse value of equipment.

D. C. Brand, Monsanto Chemical Com-

—Continued on page 62

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 1 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .31½ - —
bbls. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .34½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech., dms. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, chys. incl., dlvd 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .63 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, tmp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt. lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½ - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls lb. .50 .55
Acrolein tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
ACTH, crvst bulk, 1,000 units gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. lb. .65 - .85
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.30 - 1.33
flake lb. 1.26 - 1.29
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.08

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.25 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis lb 1.28 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N.C., S.C. Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb 28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld lb .95 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
chys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter (p.a., bots lb 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
USP, sweet, cns., dms lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape cs lb 50 - —
powd., cs lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb 60 - —
powd., kgs lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran. bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 21
hydrous, dms. lb 07¾ 08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb .20 21
hydrous, dms lb .07¾ 08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined bgs. c.l., works, cb. .0475 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .0550 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
soln. 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0520 - .1290
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 .30
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼ - .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Aluminum hydrate heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335 - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360 - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460 - —
bulk, c.l. same basis lb. .0310 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms. works lb. .62½ - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½ - —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al.O., fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib dms., contract works. lb. 21 - —
9-9½% Al.O., fib dms., works lb 19 - —
fib dms., contract works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½ - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81½ - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.53 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.53
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.73
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 84.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton 86.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib, dms., ton lots, works lb 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works, lb 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.319.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.397.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.402.00 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate dms. works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls, lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb 77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium hypophosphate, NF, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.50 - —
Ammonium iodide, NF dms., bots, lb. 4.26 - 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 60%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dm., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium nitrate, imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price ton.68.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton.49.75 - —
Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.273.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more works, lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —

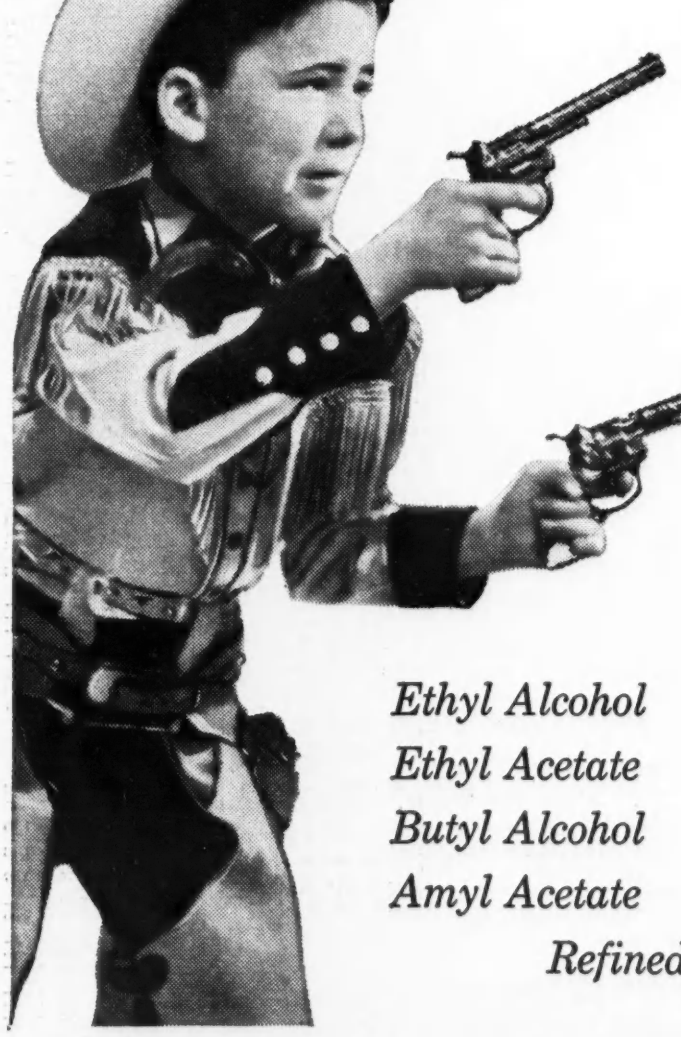
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., dms. works lb. 10 - .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00
dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 - —
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib, dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 - —
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 - 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Ex pentane, reg dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl acetate, syn. oxo process, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .82 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms. c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb 1.00 1.25
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Anethol, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - —
Tech., dms lb. 1.35 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. 60 - .65
Angelica root oil, bots. lb.120.00 -130.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min 2,000 gals lb. 20½- —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.50 - 4.60
Anise seeds, Mexican, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Asinic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.15
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, Ecuador/Dominican, whole, bgs lb. .19½- .20
Indian lb. .16 - —
Anthracene, 99-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74¼
USP, powd., dms. lb. .74½- .75¼
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil USP, dms lb. .75 - .90
Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .29
Areca nuts powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .40 - —
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —

Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.

Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J. ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —

sure as sh◎tin'



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Asphalt manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy. gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF tins oz. 4.60 4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 2.35 - 2.45
Avacado oil, crs. lb. 3.00 Nom.

B

Bacitracin bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .63 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units .70 —
Balm of Gilead, buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark bgs lb. 28 .30
Barbital NF 100-lb dms lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium NF dms lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip, bgs, c.l. works ton. 106.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots works ton. 121.50 - —
Barium chlorate dms. works lb .32 .41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs, c.l. works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 191.00 - —
NF, cryst 100-lb. dms lb .22 - —
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
Barium chromate bgs. frt. equald. lb. .35 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst. bgs., c.l. t.l. frt equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. frt. equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls. l.c.l. t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide grd. dms., c.l., t.l. frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide dms. frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate etns. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
etns., l.c.l. same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)
Barium sulfate X-ray dms lb .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide dms., c.l., works. ton. 95.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ton 105.00 - —
Barytes southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton. 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 - —
paper bgs., ex whse, New York ton. 79.85 - —
Battery acid cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Bay oil, NF Puerto Rican 50-55%, crs lb. 2.10 - 3.00
Puerto Rican 55-60% crs lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian 50-55% crs., dms., lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. 45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .64 - .66
Brazilian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
Central American bgs lb. .65 - .67
Chilean, bgs lb. .67 - .69
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .77 - .80
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .76 - .79
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - —
Belladonna root, bls lb. .30 - —
Bentonite dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 84.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse. ton. 87.00 - —
low gel bgs 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 82.35 - —
bgs. 1-ton lots ex whse. ton. 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride cbys. works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech. cbys. dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys. smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzene petroleum Houston, Tex., tanks gal. .36 - .38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - .008
dms. l.c.l. works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .0075 - —
dms. l.c.l. works. gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.45 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Benzocaine dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. minimum shipment lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. minimum shipment lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum Sumatra cs lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.23 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif. fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .65 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .65 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .47½ - .49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms lb. .75 - 1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½ - .25½
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

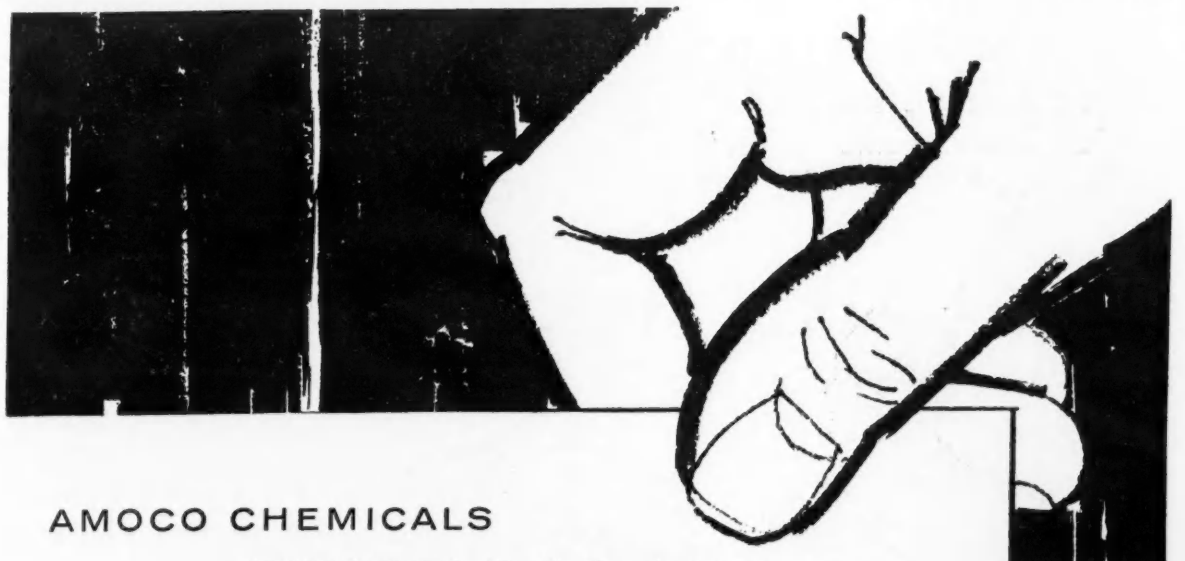
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, crs lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb 2.25 —
Benzyl formate, crs lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, crs lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, crs lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian crs. lb. 12.50 -13.25
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb 3.00 - —
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude crs. lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, crs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb 4.65 - —
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 5.03
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb 4.37 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF, fib dms lb 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls lb 63 65
Black haw tree bark, bls lb 45 50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton. 115.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse. ton. 165.00 - —
Blood, dried 16-16½% ammonia unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l lb. .13 .14
bgs. t.l lb. .15 .17
bgs. l.t.l lb. .15½ .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 .50



AMOCO CHEMICALS

INDOPOL Polybutenes

Properties

Grade	L-10	L-50	L-100	H-35	H-50	H-100	H-300	H-1500
Average Molecular wt.	330	420	470	660	700	780	940	1,200
Viscosity								
Saybolt seconds at 100°F	114	516	1,040	7,900	14,000	44,000	140,000	800,000
at 210°F	40.6	66.5	93.8	375	540	1,010	3,000	15,000
Poises at 77°F	0.36	2.0	4.8	38	75	200	900	7,000
Gardner-Holdt at 77°F	A-1	H	R	Z-2	Z-4	Z-6	Z-9	>Z-10
Viscosity Index	100	105	102	—	—	—	—	—
Weight-Volume								
Specific Gravity 60°/60°F	.831	.847	.854	.871	.878	.881	.894	.910
Pounds per gallon	6.92	7.04	7.11	7.25	7.31	7.34	7.44	7.58
Color								
N.P.A. or A.S.T.M.	1	1	1	1	1	<1	<1	1½
Flash (Tag), °F	230	235	245	280	295	360	450	470
Pour Point (ASTM) °F	−65	−35	−25	0	5	+20	+35	+65
Iodine No.	53	46	43	36	34	33	32	—
Refractive index (20/D)	1.4655	1.4730	1.4759	1.4860	1.4886	1.4918	1.4955	1.5020

AMOCO CHEMICALS

AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION • 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois

CH-2431

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
BON acid maroons pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .17 .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd. 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.137.25 —
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
Tech., cryst., 99½% bgs., c.l., works ton.81.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.137.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.142.25 - —
gran. decahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.45.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.99.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.104.25 - —
bulk c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.114.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.119.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.53.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
bgs., top lots ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.104.25 - —
smaller lots same basis ton.109.25 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26
Boric acid, tech. 99.9% cryst., bgs., c.l. works ton.129.00 —
Boric acid, tech., 99.9% cryst., bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.184.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, ton.189.25 - —
dms., c.l. works ton.153.50 -173.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.208.75 -228.75
dms., smaller lots same basis, ton.213.75 -233.75
99.9% gran. bgs. c.l. works.ton.104.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.128.50 -148.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.183.75 -203.75
dms., smaller lots same basis, ton.188.75 -208.75
bulk, c.l. works ton.98.00 - —
99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.109.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.159.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, ton.164.25 - —
dms., c.l. works ton.133.50 -153.50
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago ton.188.75 -208.75
dms., smaller lots same basis, ton.193.75 -213.75
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb 22¼ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb 48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb chys lb 1.80 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls. c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 —
tanks, contract refy lb .14¾ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .25¾ - .26
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

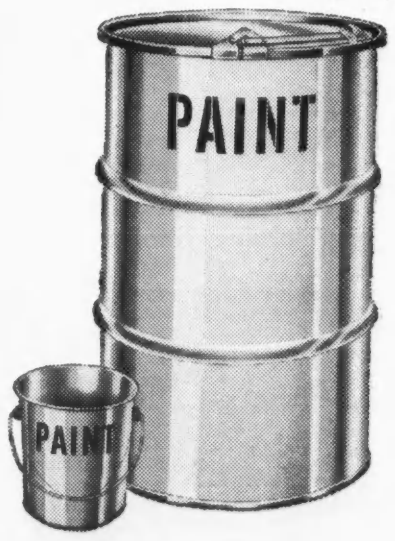
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 2.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.15 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.45 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis.lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.93 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.18 - —
Dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.27 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.54 - —
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.23 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.66 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —

"How'd those last five loads of J&L drums come in, Joe?"

"Checked 'em all with the drop light, Boss. Clean as a whistle... never saw a better lining job."

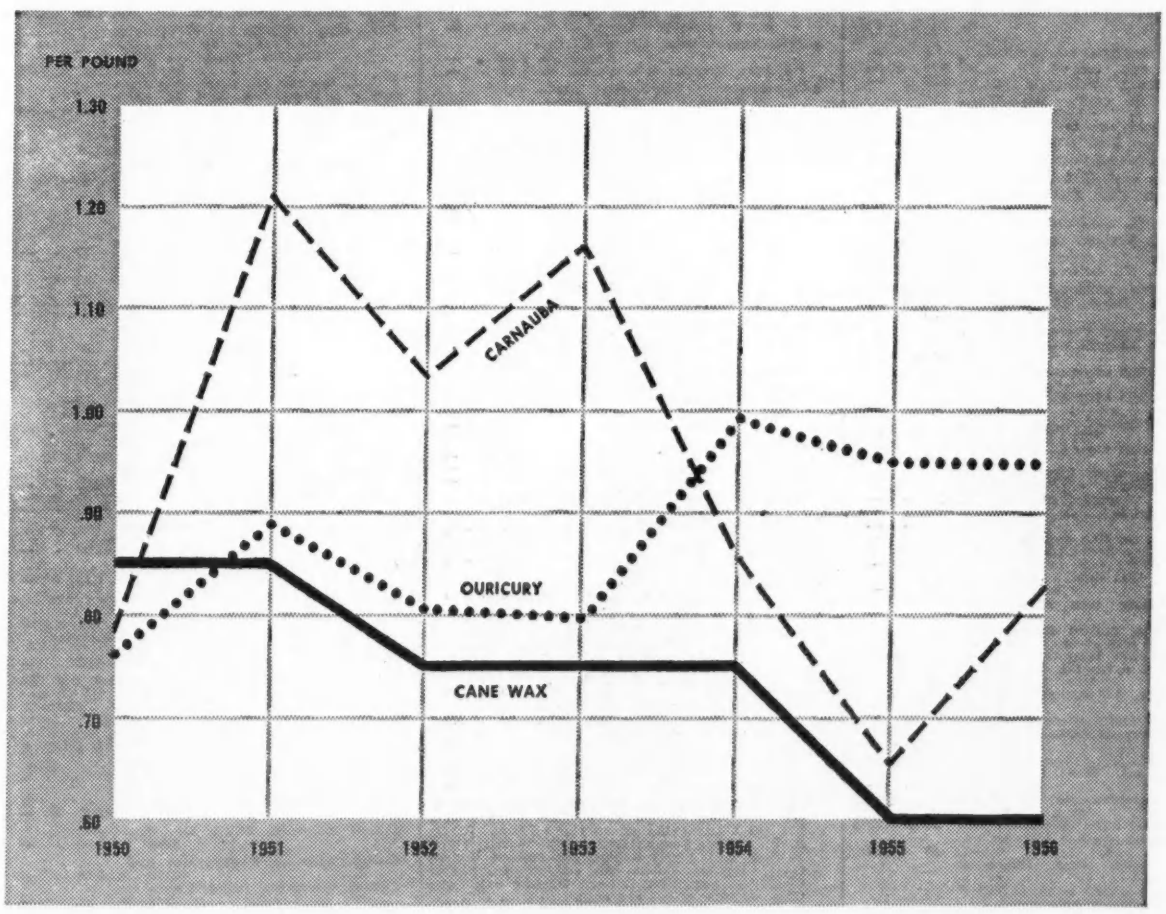
- J&L specialists, backed up by modern research, are ready to consult on your toughest packaging problems.
- J&L, an integrated steel producer, controls container quality from start to finish.
- J&L steel containers provide engineered packaging for dependable transportation and safe storage.
- Precise fabrication and correct specification of fittings and closures.
- Prompt dependable delivery from nine plants.

Call your nearest J&L Container Division office for recommendations on your packaging problems. Or write direct to the Container Division, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.



J&L STEEL Jones & Laughlin ... a great name in steel

Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajeput oil, native, cns. lb 1.75 - 3.30
Redist., USP., cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil, bots. lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, 6lb dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more lb .97 —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate nat., dry grd. air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton.10 50 —
chalk, whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.17 00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate precip., surface treated bgs., c.l., works. ton.37.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
ultrafine bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l. works, frt equald ton.31.00 - —
Gran., purit., dms lb .27 - —
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald ton.12.50 - —
Pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.37 80 - —
Calcium chloride, powd. bgs., c.l. works ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms c.l., frt equald ton.29 50 - —
dms. l.c.l. works frt equald ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs. frt equald. lb. .29½ .30
Calcium cyanide dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .24 .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms.... lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms. works, lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30 80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼ - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt adjusted gram .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs 8.50 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald ton.89.55 -93.25
19% P c.l., works, Tex Cit ton.76.00 - —
21% P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.10.50 - —
Calcium phytate, bgs works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .33 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller tots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.... lb. .26 - .33
White, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified, cns lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .60
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 3.50 - —
powd., bxs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Capric acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .27 - .29
tanks lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.25
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Caraway oil, NF, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .1225 - —
Furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
ctns., l.c.l. whse lb. .10 —
high abrasion bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb. .0790 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0950 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs. c.l., works, lb. .0450 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .0850 - —
Pigment high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —
Carbon dioxide indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works lb. .08 .09
Solid, wholesale works lb. .035 .040
Carbon disulfide 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 3.05 - —
Decorticated Ceylon cs lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine No 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots dlvd lb.16.90 -17 30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2 crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Ceara refd. pure bgs., ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba, crude, bgs. ton lots. lb. .71 - .73
Parnahyba, refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.37 - 1.39
Parnahyba bgs. ton lots lb. 1.39 1.41
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .205 - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units .21 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram .084 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram cns. gram 35 —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 .38
Casein, dom edible acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible acid precip, 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .21¼ - .22
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —



The Truth About Wax Prices!

The chart gives you a clear picture of the steady, dependable price structure of Cane Wax compared to the wide fluctuation of Carnauba and Ouricury which can create such serious buying problems. And that's not all, the world's largest group of wax scientists has recently developed cane waxes that offer users completely new opportunities for economy and standards of quality in their products. WARWICK WAX COMPANY offers you complete technical information and expert laboratory assistance in implementing these new waxes in your formulations.

CANE WAX—

1. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** not subject to severe price fluctuation.
2. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** always free of adulteration.
3. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** produced with laboratory controlled uniformity.
4. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** produced domestically.
5. **THE ONLY VEGETABLE WAX** available for same day or overnight delivery no matter where you are.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, SAMPLES AND DATA, WRITE . . .

A Subsidiary of Sun Chemical Corporation

WARWICK WAX COMPANY, INC.

Tenth Street and 44th Avenue, Long Island City 1, N. Y. • STillwell 6-1100
Midwest Office: 6556 S. Melvina Avenue, Chicago 38, Illinois

DIVISIONS OF SUN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

HORN (paints, maintenance and construction materials, industrial coatings) • **WARWICK** (textile and industrial chemicals) • **WARWICK WAX** (refiners of specialty waxes) • **RUTHERFORD** (lithographic equipment) • **SUN SUPPLY** (lithographic supplies) • **GENERAL PRINTING INK** (Sigmund Ullman • Fuchs & Lang • Eagle • American Kelly • Chemical Color & Supply Inks) • **MORRILL** (news inks) • **ELECTRO-TECHNICAL PRODUCTS** (coatings and plastics) • **PIGMENTS DIVISION** (pigments for paints, plastics, printing inks of all kinds) • **OVERSEAS DIVISION** (export) • **A. C. HORN COMPANY LIMITED** (Canada) • **FUCHS & LANG de Mexico, S. A. de C. V.** • **GENERAL PRINTING INK CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED**

Cassella Acid—p-Cresyl Methyl Ether

Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.78
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .19½- —
"B" lb. .18 - —
"C" lb. .17 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .19 - .19¼
"B" lb. .18 - .18½
"C" lb. .17¼- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil. ton.130.00 -135.00
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2850- —
dms., l.cl. lb. .2950- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3010- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3110- —
tanks lb. .2810- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2960- —
tanks lb. .2660- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3325- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3525- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2600- —
tanks lb. .2300- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2425- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2525- —
tanks lb. .2225- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l., lb. .2950- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3050- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .19½- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms. works lb. .20 - .20½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
split, dms lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. .62 - .80
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .22½- .23
Celery seed, oil, bots. lb. 15.00 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .68 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs lb. 3.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26¼- .32½
fib dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.67.00 - —
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l., works, South ton.57.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.57.00 -67.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works South ton.56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.38.00 - —
bulk, l.c.l., works South ton.41.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0959- —
Chicago acid, paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —

Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs., or over, frt. alld lb. .75 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots. lb. 1.50 - —
Coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1½c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls. works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾- —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF yellow broken bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .95 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat lb. 1.20 - —
Cinnamon bark oil bots lb. 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia) cns. dms lb. 10.25 -10.90
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.40 - 5.70

Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .2 - .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Java, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns lb. .90 - 1.05
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.25 3.60
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -30.00
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton.35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton.60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls lb 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .51 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.20
CMC, crude, 96.4%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- .43
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .68 - —
Liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .54¾- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse, lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .46¼- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms. lb. .28 - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .85 - .90
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .13⅞- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .12⅞- —
deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .25½
tanks lb. .21½- —
Dbl. dist., dms. lb. .24½- .26½
tanks lb. .22½- —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11½- .11¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal. 1.50 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75

Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Condurango bark, bls lb. .26 - —
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3325- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .42 - .42¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .28¼- .28¾
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .36½- .37
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .666 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .676 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .696 - .716
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .48¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic dlvd. Valley basis lb. .28½- —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .24 - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst. dms., works lb. .29¼- .31¼
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots. lb. .43 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .41 - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, fib dms. lb. 4.25 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1810- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.05 -14.55
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.90 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 25.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 26.45 -29.45
Copper undecylenate dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.165.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.160.00 Nom.
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 9.00 -10.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian bgs. lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06½- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1973- .2000
tanks lb. .1773- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn)
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton.50.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13 Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .12¾- .12⅞
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .12¾- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .12⅞- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¾- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18½- .19
tanks lb. .16½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, m.p., 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .49 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05

Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
Meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 195° to 214° C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Crotonic acid, fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .80 - —
Powd., cs lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 7.00 - 8.50
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
Moroccan, bgs lb. .30¼ - —
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 - 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½ - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
cyls 100-gal. lots, gal. .37 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dammar gum, East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾ - .15
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08¼ - .09⅛
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½ - .16⅛
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 - .14⅛
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼ - .13⅛
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾ - .20
Siam, cs. lb. .35 - .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .41 - .45
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼ - .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb .46 - —
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .22 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 64.10 - —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton. 69.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.

Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½ - .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½ - .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½ - .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .65½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ - .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD23A, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 - .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
SD25A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 - 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs. lb. .10½ 11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .19¾ - —
Anhyd., dms lb. .20¾ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ .90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dms. frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —

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M-S® CRACKING CATALYSTS
Silica-Alumina (13% and 25%)
Silica-Magnesia (experimental)

REFORMING CATALYSTS
Catforming Catalyst—Silica-Alumina-Platinum
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DEHYDROGENATION CATALYST
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DEHYDRATING AGENT
Silica Gel

ANTIOXIDANTS
Dav-Ad 101 (alkylated phenol)
Dav-Ad 102 (alkylated phenol in toluene)

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DAVISON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of W. R. Grace & Co.
101 North Charles Street, Baltimore 3, Maryland
SALES OFFICES: Chicago, Ill.; Houston, Tex.; New York, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; San Francisco, Calif.; Tulsa, Okla.
In Canada: Davison Chemical Company Ltd., Toronto.

Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.68	—
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65½	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.55½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., divd	lb.	1.20	—
dms., l.t.l., divd	lb.	1.24	—
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms., c.l., t.l., divd	lb.	1.05	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.07	—
Tech., dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.91	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.95	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.86	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.31	.32
dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.32	.33
tanks, divd	lb.	.27½	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).			
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E	lb.	.14½	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., divd. E	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.54	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.52	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	58¼	.59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.85	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).			
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.69½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.70½	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.67	—
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.30	.30½
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.31	.31½
tanks, divd	lb.	.27½	.28
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17½	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., divd E	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)			
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. divd. E	lb.	.17¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52¼	—
	lb.	.16½	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether,	lb.	.30¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31½	—
tanks, divd E	lb.	.28¾	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.28¼	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l. divd	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.20	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.25¼	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., divd	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l. divd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., divd. E	lb.	.44	—
dms., l.c.l., divd. E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol USP bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo	100.00	147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot	kilo	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP dom., dms	lb	1.20	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.35	4.75
Diglycol laurate dms	lb.	.32¾	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms, ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works	lb.	.14	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.0850	.0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk,	gram.	.0850	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, divd	lb.	.14½	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd E	lb.	.31½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., divd E	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, divd. E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., divd.	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Nat., bgs	lb	.08	—
Dillseed oil, bots	lb	2.80	4.25
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	2.80	3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.65	5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., divd	lb	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, divd	lb	1.20	—
70% dms., c.l., divd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
dms., l.c.l., divd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, divd., 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.00	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.275	—
dms., l.c.l., divd	lb.	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb	.15	—
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
55-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.42½	—
Dimethylamine, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylamine 40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39	—
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline dms. 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
dms. smaller lots, frt equald	lb.	.71	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., divd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	1.50	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
89° C., dms	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼	—
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks frt alld E	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms	lb.	.11	—
Refd. 63°C. dms	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½	.31
dms., l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.31½	.32
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.60½	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.61½	.62¼
tanks, works, divd	lb.	.58	.58½

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ELI LILLY AND COMPANY

check these 16 important compounds

N-Allyl *o*- (carboxymethoxy) benzamide
Anisoin
2-Bromobutane
Cyclopentanol
Cyclopentyl Bromide
Deoxyanisoin
Diethyl Malonate
3, 4-Dihydroxyphenacyl Chloride
Diphenylacetonitrile
4-Ethoxy-3-Methoxybenzaldehyde
Homoveratric acid
Homoveratronitrile
Homoveratrylamine
4-Hydroxy-3-methylbenzenesulfonic acid
3-Hydroxy-3-methylbutanone-2
a-Pipecoline

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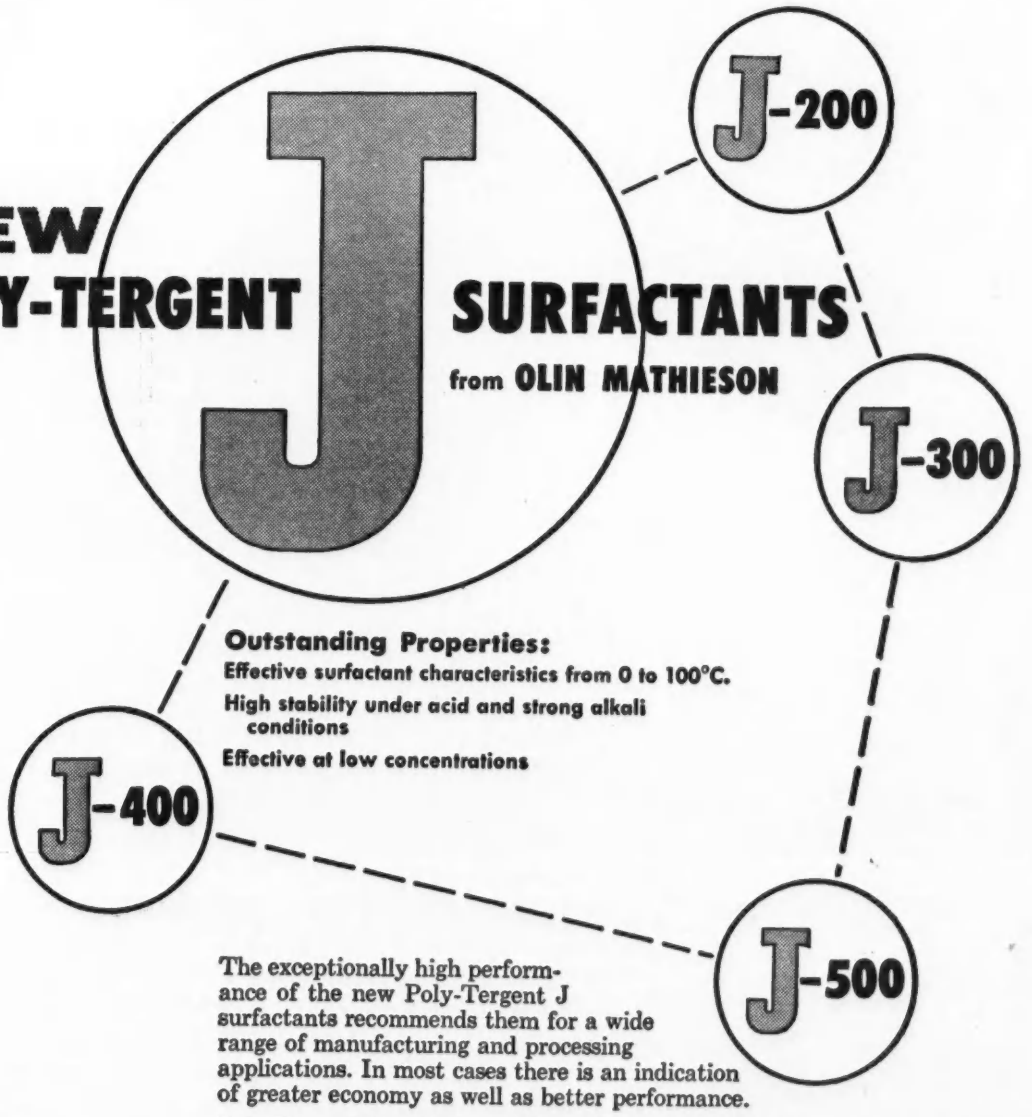
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	-	—
tanks works	lb.	.27	-	—
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.35	-	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works	gal.	.47	-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	gal.	.52	-	—
dms., l.c.l. ex whse	gal.	.62	-	—
Dipentene steam- dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.59	-	—
dms., c.l. dlvd New York	gal	.67	-	—
tanks, works, south	gal.	.45	-	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)				
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	-	—
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns.	lb.	.65		.85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l. works	lb.	51¾		—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb	53¾		—
Diphenylamine refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.33		—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.35		—
Refd., fused tanks, same basis	lb	.31		—
Tech. fused tanks same basis	lb	.30		—
Diphenylguanidine bgs dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.54	-	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.55	-	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP	dms	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾		—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	18¾		—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	15¼		—
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.20		—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21		—
tanks, same basis	lb.	18½		—
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots works	lb	1.45		—
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms. ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.64	-	—
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.65	-	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls. c.l. US ports ex dock	ton	76.00		Nom.
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	-	—
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms. c.l., works 100% basis	lb	1.00	-	—
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis	lb	1.05	-	—
Dodecylbenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	-	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½	-	—
Dyes coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—				
Blue, FD&C No. 1	lb.	15.65		17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65		17.60
Green FD&C No. 1	lb.	15.65		17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60		22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.30		35.90
Red, FD&C No. 1, cns	lb	5.90		7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30		4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60		22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55		7.50
Violet FD&C, No 1, cns	lb.	15.65		17.60
Yellow FD&C No 1 cns	lb	9.15		11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30		4.10
No 6	lb.	3.30		4.10
Dyes coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—				
Black, D&C. No. 1	lb.	10.50		10.95
Brown D&C No 1	lb.	15.65		16.10
Green D&C No 5	lb.	15.65		16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65		16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35		14.80
Orange, D&C. No. 3	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60		20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25		5.70
Red, D&C. No. 17	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55		24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00		15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10		3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 28	lb.	24.20		24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00		17.45
Violet. D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65		16.10
Yellow, D&C. No 7	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50		10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05		13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05		13.50
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—				
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65		16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65		16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05		13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C. No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50		10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.				
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.89	-	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	1.29	-	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	-	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb	1.18	-	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.52	-	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	-	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.16	-	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.79	-	—
161 Orange	lb.	.94	-	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.39	-	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.47	-	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.31	-	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	-	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	1.03	-	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	-	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.09	-	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	1.27	-	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	1.37	-	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc.	lb.	1.91	-	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.70	-	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	2.19	-	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc	lb.	2.61	-	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.12	-	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.37	-	—
363 Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	-	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	-	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	-	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.53	-	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.45	-	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.40	-	—
448 Red 4BX conc	lb.	1.69	-	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.93	-	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.89	-	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33	-	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	1.02	-	—
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26	-	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.31	-	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	2.32	-	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	-	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.64	-	—
657 Malachite green V, crystals	lb.	2.73	-	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.62	-	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.78	-	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.85	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb.	2.25	-	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.44	-	—
729 Blue B, extra conc	lb.	3.61	-	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.76	-	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	-	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.67	-	—
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.				
841 Safranine GF extra, conc	lb.	4.11	-	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	-	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	-	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	2.22	-	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb.	.38	-	—
1034 Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.31	-	—
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	-	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.02	-	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.58	-	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	2.28	-	—
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste	lb	1.55	-	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb	3.85	-	—
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste	lb	2.92	-	—
1150 Olive R, Single paste dms. dlvd.	lb.	1.42	-	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	2.29	-	—
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste	lb.	.31	-	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder.	lb	4.60	-	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb	3.00	-	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb	2.16	-	—
p-24 Gray L	lb	2.08	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.62	-	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc	lb	2.48	-	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.70	-	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb	1.60	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.				
24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb	1.06	-	—
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	-	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb	6.81	-	—
1078 Alizarin green, CG	lb.	3.53	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.				
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb	6.81	-	—
Oil black ZBC	lb	4.46	-	—
Oil black ZBD	lb	3.03	-	—
Oil black ZHH	lb	4.61	-	—
Oil black ZMM	lb	6.52	-	—
Oil blue ZN	lb	8.02	-	—
Oil blue ZV	lb	4.95	-	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb	1.32	-	—
Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	-	—
Oil yellow ZG conc	lb	6.33	-	—
Dyes coaltar, spirit soluble 100 lb dms., dlvd No.				
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc	lb	4.62		—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc	lb	5.87		—
Spirit black RB	lb	2.95		—
Spirit brown ZG	lb	5.30		—
Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41		—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	-	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.17	-	1.19
Tanners bbls.	lb	.06		.06½
Elm bark, grinding bls	lb.	.30		.32
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.45		—
Select, bundles	lb	75		—
	oz.	48.25		49.00
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots.				
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	3.75	-	—
Eosine red toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.75	-	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98		1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz lots	oz.	.92	-	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62		.72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.62		75
Powd., tins 100-oz lots	oz.	.62		72
Epichlorohydrin, dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.35½		—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½	-	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.33		—
l-Epinephrine base syn. USP bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.60		—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)				
Erigeron oil, cns.	lb.	6.00	-	7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	1.60	-	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50		84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.	oz.	87.75		—
Ester gum gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill. Md. Ky., Mich. Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio St. Louis, St. Paul, Va. W Va	lb.	.14½		16
Ester gum wood-rosin type, dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.15		16
Ether (see specific product)				
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment. 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	-	—

NEW high performance for greater economy

NEW POLY-TERGENT J SURFACTANTS from OLIN MATHIESON



Outstanding Properties:

Effective surfactant characteristics from 0 to 100°C.

High stability under acid and strong alkali conditions

Effective at low concentrations

The exceptionally high performance of the new Poly-Tergent J surfactants recommends them for a wide range of manufacturing and processing applications. In most cases there is an indication of greater economy as well as better performance.

Poly-Tergent J surfactants (J-200, J-300, J-400, J-500) are nonionics of ascending molecular weights. Each has its individual characteristics, and all are available in 5- and 55-gallon drums, tank trucks and tank cars.

We will be glad to send technical data and a sample of the "J" which might best fit your process. Please write on company letterhead.

Poly-Tergent is a trademark

MATHIESON ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

5119-A

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks dlvd. lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf. USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies. gal.20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20 69
tanks, same basis gal.20 42 —
tax-free dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —

Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf, tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies. gal.21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd works lb. .30 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots works lb. .72 .89
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81

Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, cms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, ansolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb. 2.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether indust. dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms. l.c.l. t.l. dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol dms. l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¾- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms. l.t.l. frt equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).

Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 6.65 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .70 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .88 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .16 - —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld lb. .25¾- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .67
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd. gran., pearls, dms., 10,000-lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .76 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 - 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 - —
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1500- .1550
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1730- .1780
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1350- .1400
tanks lb. .1200- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .15½ - —

IT'S THE LOWER COST of the manufactured *quality* product that counts . . . not the cost of the ingredients you use. That's why Michigan Chemical's Ethyl Bromide often is an economical intermediate to employ for the introduction of the ethyl radical. When combined with another intermediate, Ethyl Bromide can result in a higher yield of finished product with overall lower costs and higher production. Try it.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Specific gravity of material at 20°C. compared to that of water at 4°C.	1.450 to 1.465
Distillation range, 5 to 95% within	3°C.
Distillation range to include	38.4°C.
Acidity	Neutral
Color	Water white and clear

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure Bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceuticals. Write for further information or catalog.

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EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

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Fishliver oil, high potency, 500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units		.16	—
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.			
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	132.00	—
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	128.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Folic acid, USP, bots. fib. dms., kilo-lots or more gram		1.20	—
10% feed grade fib dms. 15 kilos or more kilo.		86.00	—
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	0715	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	0450	—
37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475	—
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420	—
Formic acid 85%, chys. c.l., works	lb.	.1570	—
chys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620	.1720
90%, chys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625	—
chys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675	.1775
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs. c.l. fll mines,	ton.	19.00	—
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l. same basis.	ton.	20.00	21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50	18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship point	ton	4.50	5.00
Fumaric acid, tech, bgs, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.27¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c per lb. higher west of Denver.			
Furfural, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd, E	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd, W	lb.	.13	—
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb	.29	—
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20	—
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184	—
Fusel oil, refd, cms, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
Fustic extract, crvst, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½	—
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	—
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73	—
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.00	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb	2.02	2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80	2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50	—
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.45	—
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).			
Garlic oil, domestic, bots	oz.	5.55	6.05
imp., bots	oz.	4.25	4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.65	—
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.72	—
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.75	—
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.82	—
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23	—
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27	—
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	.27	—
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.85	3.15
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	15.75	17.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	15.25	17.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).			
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.55	2.85
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb.	18.00	20.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots	lb.	5.75	6.50
NF, from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	14.75	—
Ginger root, African, bls.	lb.	.20	—
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.14½	.15
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.71	—
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.66	—
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).			
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.19½	—
dms l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd,	lb.	.15	—
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
113 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43	—
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.			

1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	—
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05	—
1-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	.63	—
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.16¾	—
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.15¼	—
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.13½	.14
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29⅜	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅛	—
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	—
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.28	—
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	4.10	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	1.50	—

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms. ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.09½	.09¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08⅜	.08½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼	.21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾	—
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.20¾	.22¾

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10	2.15
NF, liq., chys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40	3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.40	.45
l.c.l.	lb.	.43	.48
Tech. grade, bgs.	lb.	.30	.35
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	1.05	1.75

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse	ton.	60.00	62.00

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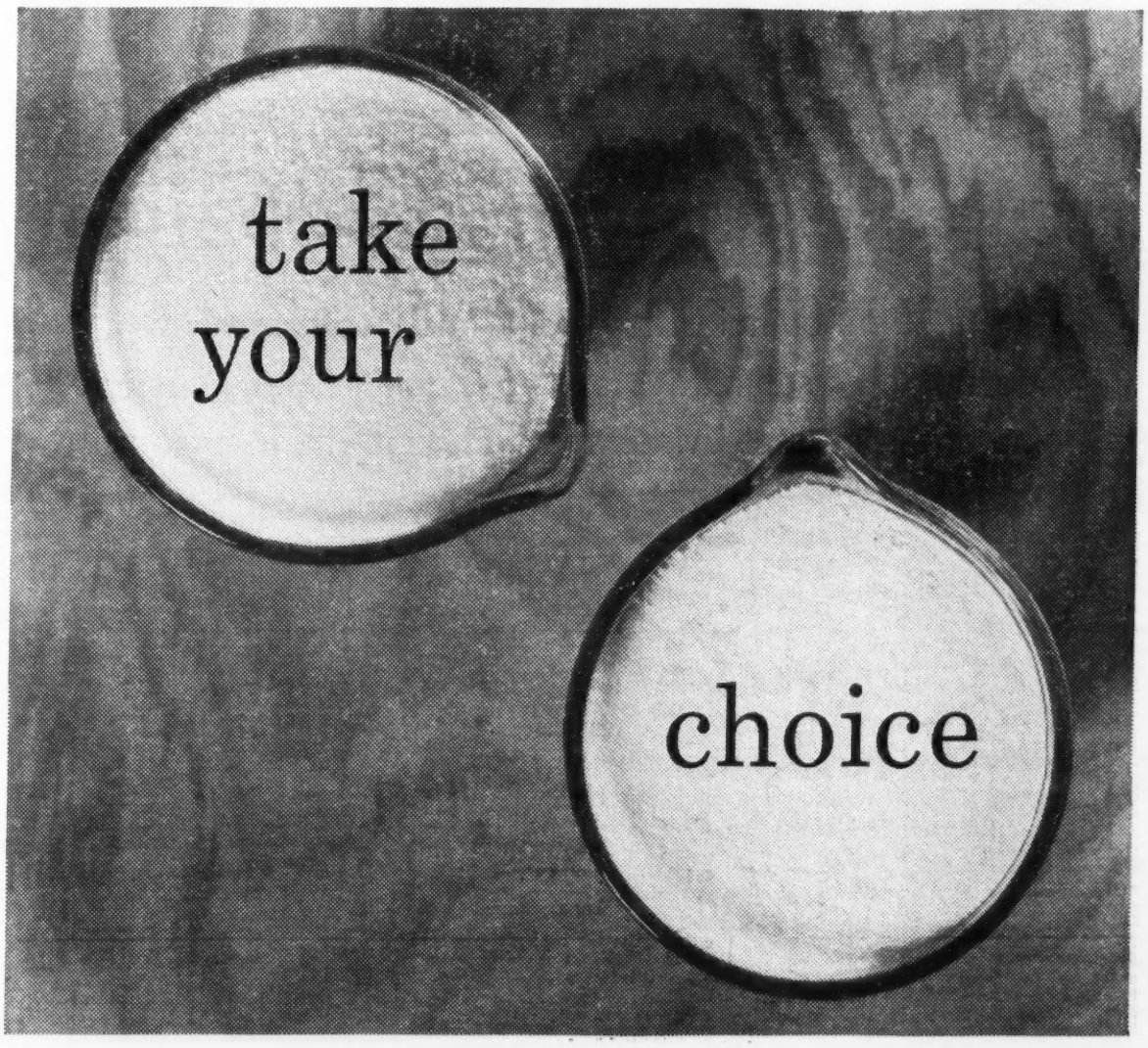

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H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., t.c.l. same basis lb 1.00 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb 2.35 - —
Hansa G pigment, bbls lb 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb .70 .75
Helonias root, bls lb 1.75 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls. t.c.l lb .43 - —
No 3, bbls., t.c.l lb .41 - —
No 4, bbls., t.c.l lb .39 - —
No 5, bbls., t.c.l lb .37 - —
Paste No 1, bbls., t.c.l lb .20½ - —
Hemlock oil, crs lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Henbane leaves, bls lb .35 .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼ - —
Hesperidin, purif. 25 lb lots, f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs. 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. 42½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. 43½ - 43½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .17 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .17 - —
1-Hexanol, dms. c.l. works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 4.00 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate dms., c.l., works lb. 75½ - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. 76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 5.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots, oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol teen., solid, zone 1 dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .30¼
tanks dlvd lb. .27¼ - —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid medicinal, 48%, cbys. dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
cbys. t.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks, works frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys. t.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
cbys. t.c.l. dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid CP, USP consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb 15¾ - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. 17¼ .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
5-pint bots. extra cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ .23½
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk bots., 100 grams or more gram 4.50 - —
Hydrocyanic acid cyls. c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
cyls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .75 .90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal dms. t.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd., 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal dms. t.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery
Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide dms. fib. ctns., works lb. .30 .40
50-lb cyls. t.c.l. works lb. .55 .60
Hydrogen chloride anhyd. 50-lb. cyls. t.c. works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride anhyd. cyls., dlvd E lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls. dlvd W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide USP bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾ - .05
35% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 1.08
Tech., dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ - —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.45 - 7.00
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate bots oz. 6.00 6.50
Hypernic extract cryst. No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .52 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls. t.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls. t.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms, jars lb. .75 .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 16.00 - 18.25
Inositol, bots. dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP dms., jars lb. 2.30 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform NF, dms, kgs lb. 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.70
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.80 - 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 9.00 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 10.00 - —
Irish moss, bleached prime, bls lb .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
bbls., t.c.l. ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
bgs. t.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
bbls. t.c.l. works lb. .02¾ - —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾ - —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs. c.l. works lb. .0675 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .08 - —
Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
bbls. t.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 - —
bbls., t.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .06½ - —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type bgs. t.c.l lb. .0205 - .0345
Isoamyl alcohol dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks same basis lb .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .54 - .60
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate perfume grade, cns lb. .75 1.00
Solvent grade dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 15¼ - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .16¼ - —
tanks same basis lb. .12¾ - —
Isobutyl alcohol dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ - —

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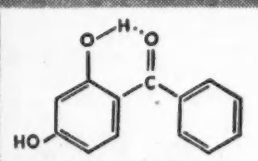
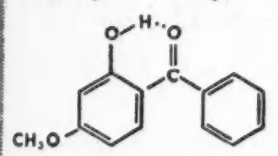
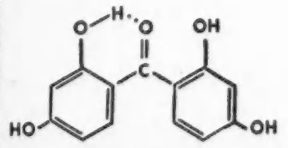
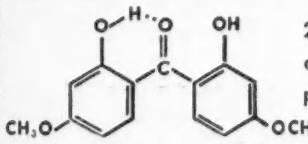
UVINUL 400		2,4-Dihydroxy Benzophenone
UVINUL M-40		2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy-benzophenone
UVINUL D-50		2,2', 4,4'-Tetrahydroxy Benzophenone
UVINUL D-49		2,2'-Dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxy-benzophenone
UVINUL 490		2,2'-Dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxy-benzophenone, and a mixture of other tetra-substituted benzophenones.

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Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.80 -	4.00
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00 -	25.50
bulk, smaller lots	kilo.	24.00 -	26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex refy	gal.	.15½-	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms. c.l. works	lb.	.24½	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol refd., 91%, dms., c.l. dlvd	gal.	.53	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	—
tanks dlvd	gal.	.37	—
Refd., 95% c.l. dms. dlvd	gal.	.55	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.62	—
tanks dlvd	gal.	.39	—
Refd., 99% dms., c.l. dlvd	gal.	.57	—
dms. l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.64	—
tanks dlvd	gal.	.41	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene)			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
Isopropyl-N (3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms. c.l. t.l. works	lb.	.70	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.714	814
Isopropylamine (see Mono Di or Tri-)			
Isopropyl-N phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib. dms. c.l. t.l. works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb fib dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline dms. works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid purif. fib dms. c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.55 -	—
Tech. fib. dms., c.l. works	lb.	.44 -	—
fib. dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.45	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls. works, 100% basis	lb.	2.45	—
Powd. bbls. same basis	lb.	2.50	2.85
Jalap root NF bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
powd. bbls. bxs	lb.	1.15	Nom.
Japan wax, cs.	lb.	.35	.36
Juniper berries bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Juniper berry oil, bots.	lb.	2.90 -	3.10
Twice rectified bots	lb.	3.60	7.00
Juniper tar NF dms	lb.	.42	.60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar)			
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd. fib. dms	sh.	.10 -	.12
colloidal fib dms	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1 NF powd., bbls.	lb.	.45 -	—
No. 2, powd. bbls	lb.	.35 -	.38
No. 3, powd., bbls.	lb.	.30 -	.33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	—

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.17¼ -	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20 -	—
Benzene type, tanks group 3	gal.	.1550-	—
Toluene type tanks group 3	gal.	.14375-	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1788-	.2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1838-	.2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1888-	.2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald.	lb.	.1938-	.2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3038-	.3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3088	-.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3138-	.3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3188-	.3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2100-	—
bbls. 20 or more, works	lb.	.2150-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2200-	—
bbls. 1 to 4 works	lb.	.2250-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.3600-	—
bbls. 20 or more, works	lb.	.3650-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.3700-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.3750-	—
Lactic acid, tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.30 -	—
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.45	-11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.85	-12.35
USP, 85% cyls	lb.	.85	.88
Lactose, edible bgs. 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14 -	—
bgs. 6,000-lb lots frt. equald.	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
fib. dms. 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bgs. ½c. to 1c. lower			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb.	4.50	Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.20 -	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27 -	.29
USP, anhyd., mds. works	lb.	.24	.26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	.25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.11575-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35 -	—
Laurel leaf oil dms. cns.	lb.	9.75	12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.	lb.	.60 -	—
Lauric acid, 90%, dms.	lb.	.35¾-	.37¾
tanks	lb.	.33¾-	.34
Lauryl alcohol, bots	lb	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.68 -	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.75 -	.80
Ord., bls.	lb.	.25 -	.40
Select, bls.	lb.	.90 -	—
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns	lb.	5.00 -	6.50
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	8.75 -	9.50
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	9.00 -	10.50
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.05 -	—
Lavandin oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.00 -	2.53
Lead acetate, NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd. bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs or more	lb.	.27½-	—
3-lb. bgs. or larger l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½-	—
Lead blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point frt. alld	lb	.17¼-	—
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white basic cabonate).			
Lead chloride, dms	lb	.45 -	—
Lead iodide NF V jars	lb	3.82 -	—
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb. dms.	lb	.83	—
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.1350-	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1330-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20 -	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.2075-	—
Lead naphthenate liq., 16% Pb, dms. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb dms., dlvd	lb	.21	—
Solid, 37% Pb. dms. dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
Lead nitrate bbls	lb.	.26¾-	—
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO dms. works	lb	.29¾	34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	.45 -	.50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms. works.	lb.	.41	—
Lead red 95% Pb O, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1595-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1695-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls c.l. same basis.	lb.	.1610-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1710-	—
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb dms., ton lots dlvd	lb	.35	—
Lead salicylate normal dms. works.	lb.	.46	—
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).			
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate)			
Lead tallate liq. 16% Pb dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb. dms.	lb.	.18½-	—
Solid 30% Pb dms.	lb	.23¼	—
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.17½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld.	lb.	.16 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
Lead white basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld	lb	.17¼	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, non-ret dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.14	15
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	17
Edible tech. unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	14
non-ret dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	15	16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms. 25-lb lots, works	lb	9.00	—
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots	lb.	30.00	-35.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	3.30	- 3.75
Messina, cns.	lb.	6.75	- 8.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb.	1.20	- 1.33
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.15	.17
Powd., bls.	lb.	.12	.15
Whole, bls.	lb	.10	.12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75	- 5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.06¾-	—

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Distributed by

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137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons, Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt ton 22.13 - —
Hydrated, bulk,, c.l., same basis ton 23.63 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb 5.25 - 7.50
West Indian, cns lb 6.00 - 9.00
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb 8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots lb 68.00 - —
expressed lb 82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb 4.75 - 5.35
Ex linaloe wood oil dms lb 5.30 - 7.10
Synthetic, dms, works lb 5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. lb 5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots lb 4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works lb 5.50 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb 1.58 - 1.68
99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb 2.65 - 2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb .25 - —
Without leaves, bls lb .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton 51.50 - —
Extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton 45.00 - —

Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb .1860- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb .1960- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb .1500- —
tanks, New York lb .1650- —
tankwagon, New York lb .1690- .1700
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb .2160- —
Water-white, dms lb .2460- —
Linseed pitch, dms lb .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .16¼- —
Lithium benzoate dms. lb 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l. t.l., dlvs., frt. alld. works lb .73 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .86 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb 1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb .95 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.05 - —
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots, lb 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. tots, dlvd lb 2.17½- —
bbls., ton lots, dlvd. lb 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb 2.23½- —

Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb 10.50 -12.50
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., dlvd lb .78 - —
Lithium manganite, dms, works lb .95 - 1.15
Lithium nitrate, tech, dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.25 - —
Lithium salicylate dms lb 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms, works lb 1.10 - 1.30
Lithium stearate, dms, c.l., works, lb .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms, 100-lb. lots, lb 1.05 - —
Lithium titanate, dms, works lb 1.15 - 1.35
Lithol red toner, bbls., works lb .93 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs, c.l., dlvd. E. lb .08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .11 - —
bgs, l.c.l, dlvd lb .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb .70 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst, No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .41 - —
No 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb .39 - —
Liq, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .20 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l. lb .19 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb .18½- —
Solid, No 1 boxes, c.l. lb .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb 5.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms lb 12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib dms., 25-50 lbs lb 12.00 - —

Mace, Siauw, bls lb 2.50 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls., shipment lb 2.90 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb 15.00 -18.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech, bgs., cns., frt. equald lb .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb .29¾ .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb .29¾ —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald lb .30½ —
USP, light bgs lb .36½- .37½
heavy, fib dms lb 45 .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs, c.l., works, frt equald ton 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead burnt, standard grain, bulk c.l., Chawelah Wash ton 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide cs. jars lb 95 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech, bgs., c.l. frt. equald lb .10½- —
bgs. t.l. frt. equald lb .11 —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald lb .12½ 13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .13 - —
bgs. t.l., frt. equald lb 13½ —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald lb 14½ 15½

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb .12¾ —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .14 15
Hydrous, 99% flake bgs., c.l. works ton 55.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. lb 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF, powd., bbls, dms, kgs lb .23½ .27
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .35¼- —
Sticks, cs., works, frt. alld on carlots lb .59 —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb .75 —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½ .12
Magnesium sulfate tech, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 —
Magnesium trisilicate USP fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb .38 - —
fib. dms. 1,000-lb lots lb .40 - —
fib. dms. 100-lb lots lb .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb higher.

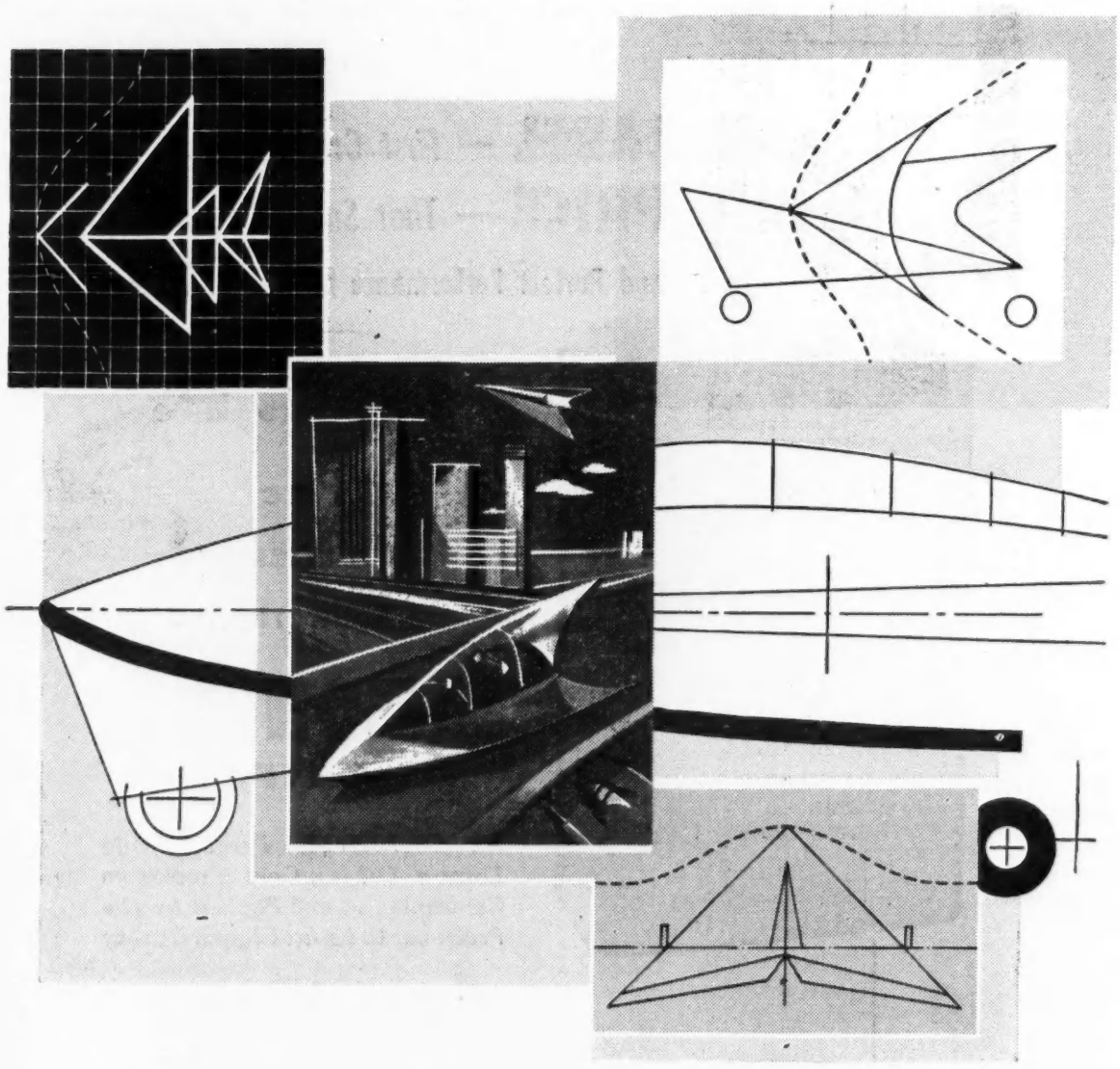
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 5.30 —
Malathion, dms., c.l. works lb .90 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .92 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd, E. of Rockies lb .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb .27¾- —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher

Malic acid, tech. dms lb .50 - —
Mandelic acid NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb .50 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb .35 - —
Manganese arsenate, bgs. lb .16 - —
Manganese borate, tech. fib. dms, lb .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works, lb .22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb .25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .36 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms, lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb .32½- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb .37½- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms, frt. alld lb .27 - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb .24 - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb .30 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S.E ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms lb .24 - —
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb 1.84 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, ton 63.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton 52.00 -53.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs lb .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb .18½- .22
WS, bgs. lb No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .31 - —



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Menadione, USP, bots ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ..lb. .06¾- .09
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Syn., USP racemic cns ... lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld ..lb. .44 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis ..lb. .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis ..lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
NF, gran or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib, dms, lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. ..... lb. 5.77 • —
NF X, fib. dms. ..... lb. 6.14 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF... lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 229.00 -232.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid dms., works lb .57 .75

Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt, alld gal. .65 • —
Syn. zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dld gal. .48½- —
dms. t.c.l. works gal. .53½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt alld or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N J gal. .29½- —
Syn. zone 2, dms. c.l. or t.l. min frt. alld or dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms t.c.l. works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min. dlvd metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld, or dlvd gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
dl-Methionine fib dms. frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade 98% fib. dms., same basis lb 2.65 • —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs. frt alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 • —
Methyl abietate hydrogenated non-ret dms. c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 • —
non-ret dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss. frt alld gal. .62½ —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E gal. .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E .... gal. .72 • —
tanks, frt alld, E ..... gal. .51 • —

Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate dms. c.l. t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks dlvd E ..... lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol)
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms .... lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots frt. alld lb. .62 .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs. 2,000-lb lots and more same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000 lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld, on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane)
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.60
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 .40
Tech. non-ret. dms. any quantity works lb. .10 —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .21 • —
t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .21½- —
l.t.l., works ..... lb. .23 • —

Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 • —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.40 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.45 • —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- —
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 • —

Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 • —
Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .... lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 • —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works .... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal, min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tank trucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylipyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse. ..... lb. .07¼- —

Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 —
rubber, bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. 08¾ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt alld E. lb .09 —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., white, 5-10 micron, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd W. of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. 10 11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. 11 12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. 0160 0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .46 • —

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Mineral oil, white, tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46	—
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.47	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.53	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.80	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.59	—
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.61	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York	gal.	.84	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.63	—
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York	gal.	.84½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89½-	—
tankcars, refy	gal.	.68½-	—
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1910-	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif.	gal.	.23	—
tanks, Borger, Tex	gal.	.25	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.25	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.32	—
Newark	gal.	.29	—
New York, dlvd	gal.	.30½-	—
Wood River, Ill	gal.	.2725-	—
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½-	—
tankwagon, New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½-	—
reg. tanks, Calif., ex San Francisco tax	gal.	.169	—
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tankwagon Boston	gal.	.20	—
Buffalo	gal.	.20½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.289	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
tankwagon, New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.20½-	—
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.12½-	.14
tanks, New York	gal.	.21	—
Molybdated orange, bbls	lb.	.48	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	7.84	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	9.13	—
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works	lb.	1.15	—
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content	lb.	1.39	—
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works	lb.	1.20	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.38½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.35	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25	—
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.40½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.31	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.37½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.31	—
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05	—
dms., 100-lb lots, same basis	lb.	3.25	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., c.l.	lb.	1.12	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	1.15	—
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).			
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs	lb.	.29	.30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs	lb.	.26	.28
German, bgs	lb.	.35	Nom.
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).			
Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz.	9.90	9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP cns	oz.	9.90	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.53¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.56¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.52¾-	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb lots	lb	4.45	5.15
Syn., ambrette, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb	5.05	5.65
cns., 5-lb lots	lb	5.20	5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb	4.70	5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb	5.35	—
cns., 5-lb. lots	lb	5.45	—
Musk, syn., xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	—
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	1.45	—
cns., 5-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10	—
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.10½-	—
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11	—
Montana, bgs., No 1	lb.	.09½-	—
Mustard oil, syn., bots	lb.	1.60	1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms.	lb.	.17½	Nom.
Myristic acid, dms	lb.	.26	.30
tanks	lb.	.25¾-	—
Myrobalans, Bombay	ton.	55.00	56.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock	ton.	60.00	62.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	75.00	76.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.10½-	.10¾
Myrrh gum, cs	lb.	.50	.55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum)			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.15	.15½
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19	—
group 3	gal.	.13875-	—
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300° F., b.r., tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.21½	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½-	—
Newark	gal.	.20½-	—
New York	gal.	.20½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks	lb.	.06¼-	—
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½-	.08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾-	.08¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	—
Imp., 78° bgs., large lots	lb.	.05	Nom.
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾-	—
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).			
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).			
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).			
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works	lb.	5.50	—
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
Naringin, fib. dms.	lb.	8.50	—
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	.33
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	.32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28	.31
Neocinchophen, USP. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.35	—
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.40	—
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots	lb.	550.00	575.00
Spanish, bots	lb.	70.00	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.55	2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	—
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.73	.80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.80¾-	.87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.40½-	.48½
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	.73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.32½-	.33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.84	—
Green, bbls	lb.	.85	—
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½-	.40½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo	9.50	9.80

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Both aqueous and anhydrous
MONOMETHYLAMINE
DIMETHYLAMINE
TRIMETHYLAMINE

DU PONT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

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Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.		9.50	9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
Nicotinic acid USP, dms., divd. kilo		8.00	8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	7.50	—
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		5.75	—
cbys., l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs.		6.05	6.85
38° Be. cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs.		6.25	—
cbys., l.c.l. works E 100 lbs.		6.53	7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs.		6.75	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs.		7.05	7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs.		7.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs.		7.55	8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.90	—
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs.		4.90	—
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys, extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l. works	lb.	.18½	—
	lb.	.20	.20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.25
n-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	—
Paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
dms., t.l.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	—
p-Nitroaniline dms., frt. alld	lb.	.445	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls. c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.37
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis,	lb.	.36	—
bbls., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.39
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds bbls. c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	—
bbls. t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.44
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms.	lb.	.75	—
Nitroethane dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions tanks, frt. equald.	unit.	1.24	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.00	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, works,	unit-ton.	2.95+	.50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.22½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c per lb. higher.			
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
p-Nitrotoluene dms. works	lb.	.33	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine dms	lb.	1.59	—
Nitrous ether conc. bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.33
Nonyl phenol dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	2.08	—
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	2.05	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	12.50	-16.00
USP dist. West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	13.50	-17.00
Nux vomica bls	lb.	.10	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.	lb.	.55	.65
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
tanks, Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech. dms. c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol tech (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.			

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.19⅛	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17⅝	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.20¾	.23¼
tanks	lb.	.18¼	—
Single-dist., dms	lb.	.19½	.22
tanks	lb.	.17	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.19	.19½
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.15½	.16
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb	20	Nom
Tears, cs	lb	22	30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.60	2.70
Olivine, crude, works	ton	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton	15.00	—
100 mesh works	ton	20.00	—
Opium, USP cns	oz.	19 20	19 45
USP gran. cns.	oz.	21 65	21 90
powd., cns	oz.	21 65	21 90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	.55	—
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.52	—
Messina, cns	lb	3.85	5.35
West Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	.70	.80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet, bls	lb	.16	.18

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish cns	lb	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb	.55	—
powd, bbls, bxs	lb	68	—
Verona, bls	lb	35	.40
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline)			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene)			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene)			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol)			
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)			
Osage orange, cryst. No 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb	40	—
Extract, liq., No 1 bbls., l.c.l.,	lb	19	—
Ouabain USP bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, refd., pure	lb	73	75
crude	lb.	.67	.69
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs or more frt alld	lb	1 14	1 17
Oxyquinolin sulfate cns 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
cns, smaller lots, works	lb	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb.	.15	.16
Palm oil, acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¼	.19¼
tanks	lb	13¾	14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	6.00	6.50
Papain, African, bots	lb.	8.50	—
Ceylon, bots.	lb.	7.50	8.00

OIL OF ORANGE, U.S.P.

Flavor is the most important factor in your finished product. Better *orange* flavor naturally comes from *better oranges*, and all tests prove California oranges are richer in flavor strength, more intense in aromatic constituents.

Wherever you use Oil of Orange, be sure your supplier provides Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange. No other oil of orange has the world-wide reputation of Exchange Brand, produced by the people who know citrus best—the Sunkist Growers of California.

Flavor is one of your least expensive ingredients. Doesn't it seem foolish to settle for cheaper, inferior orange oil when flavor is so important yet costs so little? Ask your supplier for Exchange Brand Oil of Orange, with its consistent year-after-year quality and its richer orange flavor.

Exchange

Sunkist Growers

Products Department • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St.
New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave.
New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas
New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .32 - .42
Yugoslavian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.15 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —

Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F. ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¼- 14¼
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 - —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 96% 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)

Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulpnonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Patchouli oil, dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.25
Peach kernel oil, USP, (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .90 - —
Peacock blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼ c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., mills ton 52.50 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15¾- —
Refd., dms. lb. .21½- .22
tanks lb. .19½- —
Pectin, NF, citrus, dom. powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd. 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 - —
Slow set, bbls lb. 1.35 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700

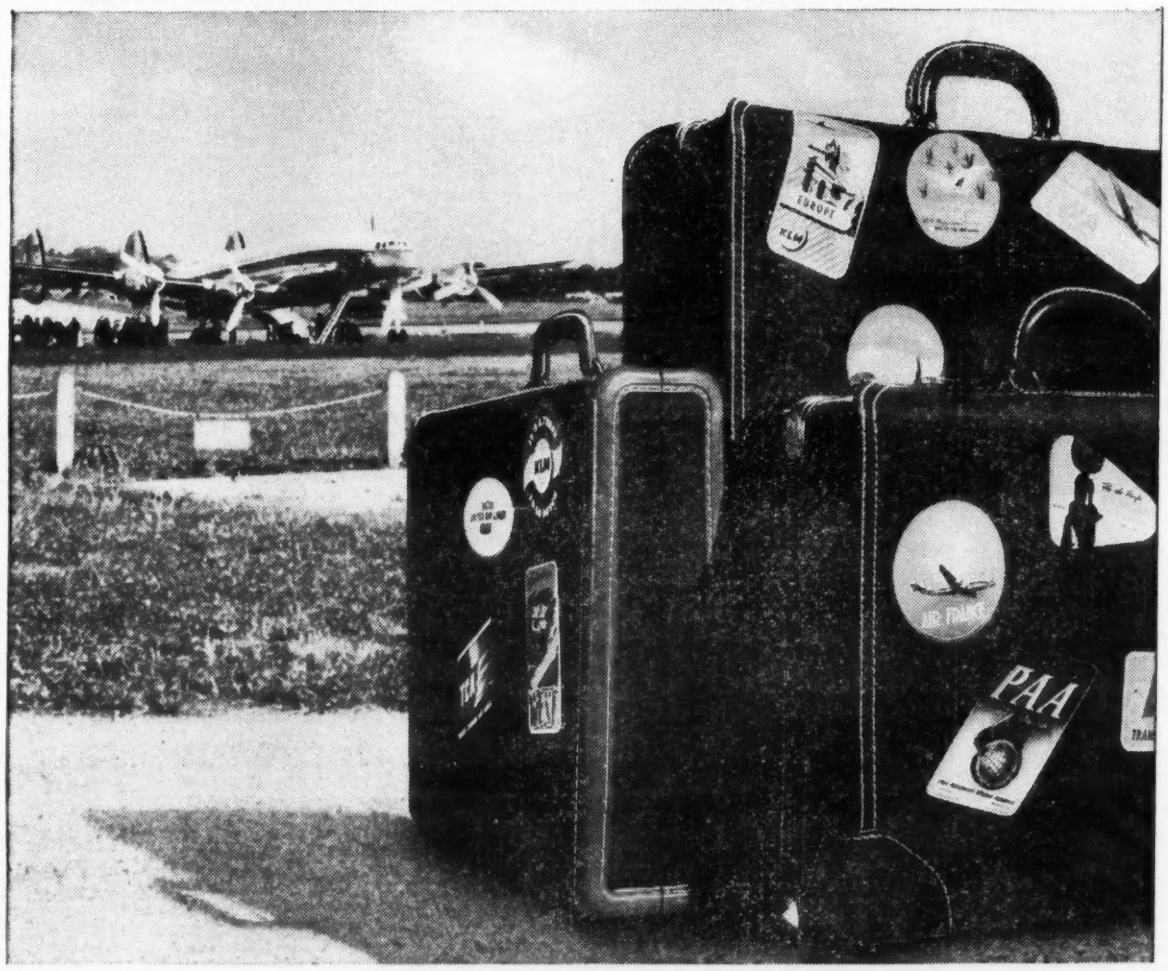
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 - .0700
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. 23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. lc. higher
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks Tex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .27 - —
Red, Gondar, spot bgs lb. .32 - —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .36 - —
Pepper, red, Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa bgs. shipt. lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
White, bgs lb. .35½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. 70 - 75
Imp., USP, bls. lb .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Redist., USP, dms. lb 5.25 - 6.75
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10⅛- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
USP, lilly white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅛- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08⅜- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06⅜- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drencn fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.45 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 - 3.07

TOMORROW'S PRODUCTS TODAY...THROUGH ENJAY PETROCHEMICALS



Basic raw materials for VINYLS that add new style to lightweight luggage!

Colorful, lightweight luggage is now made with vinyl—and the demand is great! The current large use of vinyl plastics has placed increasing importance on the quality of the plasticizers used in these products. Naturally, manufacturers want the best.

Enjay Isooctyl and Decyl Alcohols make excellent plasticizers. Like all Enjay petrochemicals, they meet the most exacting standards of uniformity and purity.

The recently expanded Enjay Laboratories are fully equipped to assist you in the application of Enjay petrochemicals to your products. Just call or write for complete information.

Enjay offers a widely diversified line of petrochemicals for industry:

ALCOHOLS & SOLVENTS: Lower Alcohols, Oxo Alcohols, Ketones and Solvents; OIL & FUEL IMPROVERS: Detergent-Inhibitors, V-I Improvers, Oxidation-Inhibitors; CHEMICAL RAW MATERIALS: Olefins, Diolefins, Aromatics; ENJAY BUTYL RUBBER & VISTANEX.

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Pioneer in Petrochemicals

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 W. 51st STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. Akron, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Tulsa

Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Purif., bots., works	lb.	5.17	—
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
fib. dms. smaller lots, dlvd E	lb	2.10	—
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	4.00	4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.42	.44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.38½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23¾	.26
Pale, nubs, bgs	lb.	.32½	.36
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22¾	.25
Phorachlorphenol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb	6.40	—
CP., bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
Tech. fib. dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)			
Phosgene, ret., cyls., works	lb.	.15½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines	long-ton.	5.26	—
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.66	—
70-72% b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.31	—
74-75% b.p.l., c.l. bulk, same basis	long-ton.	7.31	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	8.31	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
Food grade, 80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.85	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.48	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.49	.50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20½	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island St. Louis	lb	3.45	—
Resinated, bbls. same basis	lb.	3.00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.69	—
Phthalocyanine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald with Chicago.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.95	—
Resinated bbls.	lb.	3.50	—
Water dispersable, bbls.	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	2.00	—
Picric acid, NF bbls	lb.	.85	—
Tech., bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz..	4.75	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials.	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.61	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.31½	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	4.50
Pimento leaf oil, cns	lb.	1.85	2.00
Pine oil dest.-dist. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York.	lb.	.14¼	—
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse, New York	lb.	.176	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.179	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).			
Pinetar oil coml. dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l. ex whse., New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south	gal.	1.05	—
dms incl. l.c.l. ex whse., New York	gal.	1.15	—
Refd., dms. incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	.92	—
dms incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.02	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	2.45	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.47	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.22	—
Piperadine dist. dms. frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd. E.	lb.	3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	82.00	87.00
Pleurisy root bls.	lb	.43	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs	lb.	.37	.40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more	1,000,000 units.	.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms. smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Iranian	lb.	.14½	.15
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.19½	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lbs.	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt.	lb.	.40½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs.	lb.	.33½	.37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.20	—
NF, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.22
Tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	7.60	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14½
Potassium chlorate, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.16¾	—
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Gran., 25 lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).			
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton	33.50	—
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.43	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.40½	.41½

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KOPPERS CHEMICALS

Potassium Cyanide—Quinoline

Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works . . lb. .45 - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
dms., smaller lots, works . . . . lb. .463 - —
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works . . lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots . . . . . lb. .23½- —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works . . . . lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. . . . . lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, dms. . . . . lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
Powd., dms. . . . . lb. .25 - —

Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .35 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .35½- .37
Potassium muriate, gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price . . ton. 26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works list price . . . ton. 27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots . . 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots . . . . 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse ton. 302.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton. 307.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works . . . . . lb. .29¼- .31

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferricyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works . . . . . 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l. 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works . . . . 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .733 - .805
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. . . . . lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. . . . . lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works . . . . . lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works . . . . . lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works . . . . . lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots . . . . . lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots . . . . lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots . . . . lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram . .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, New York harbor . . gal. .098 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd . . . . . lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots . . . . . kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E . . . . . lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E . . . . . lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs . . . . . lb. .28 - .30
Blonde, bgs . . . . . lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. . . . . lb. .40 —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½ 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots . . . . lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs . . . . ton. 58.00 - —
fine, bgs . . . . . ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs . . . . . lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works. lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works . . lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .29½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works. long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls . . . lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms . . . lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works . . . . lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
USP, bots. . . . . lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips . . . . . lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works lb. .16½- .17
Clarif., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08⅛
clarif., solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock lb. .107429 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .098035 —
Quercitron extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. . . . . lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs . . . . . lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31⅛
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .50 - —

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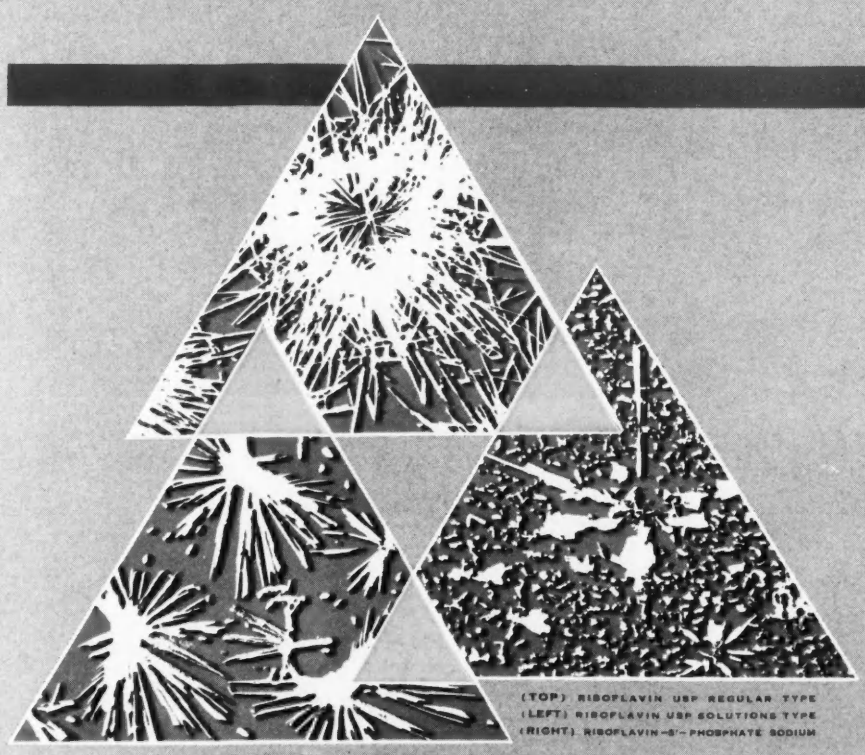


(TOP) RIBOFLAVIN USP REGULAR TYPE
(LEFT) RIBOFLAVIN USP SOLUTIONS TYPE
(RIGHT) RIBOFLAVIN-5'-PHOSPHATE SODIUM

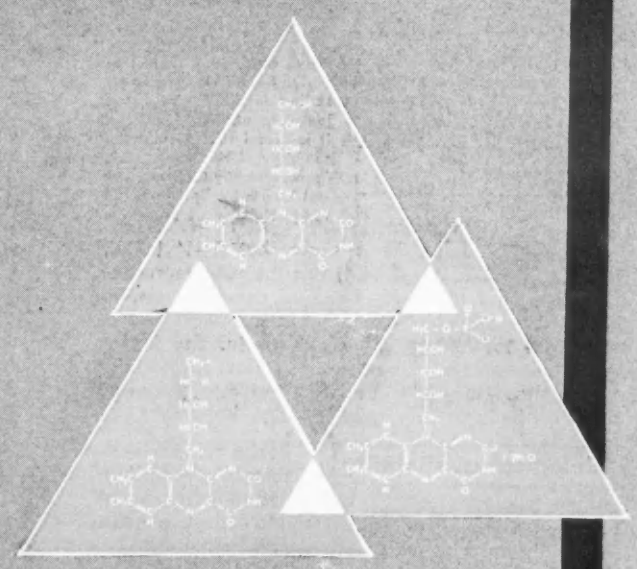
VITAMIN B_2 COMES RIGHT FROM ROCHE

Various types are available to meet the most exacting demands in the pharmaceutical field for tablets, capsules, dietary supplements, liquid preparations; and in the food industry for enrichment premixes and breakfast cereals. Roche has the type of riboflavin that is right for you, whenever you want it—"by the tons."

Roche originated riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium for all solutions demanding rapid, high solubility, and stability. Among pharmaceutical manufacturers it is preferred for injectable solutions, elixirs, and multivitamin drops. A better, less bitter taste than U.S.P. riboflavin makes it advantageous for chewable tablets and other products likely to be held in the mouth. In the food field it is preferred for breakfast cereals.

The Roche synthesis achieves quality standards that meet, or even exceed the rigid U.S.P. riboflavin requirements. This assurance is insurance for you.

Trust Roche resources for a constant, unlimited supply of riboflavin. Trust Roche for quick, sure service.



ORDER *right* . . . ORDER *from Roche*

VITAMIN DIVISION

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY, NUTLEY 2-5000 • IN NEW YORK: OXFORD 5-1400

(Illustration represents actual crystals under high magnification, using shadow technique.)

Important Riboflavin Development

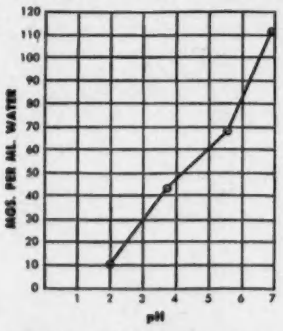
✓ **Higher solubility** ✓ **Better taste**

✓ **No solubilizer needed** ✓ **Commercial production**

USE ROCHE RIBOFLAVIN 5′-PHOSPHATE SODIUM

higher solubility

Now you can make clear solutions with a concentration of 30 mg. or higher per ml. of water when you use the new Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium. No longer do you need to use solubilizers and special techniques to achieve a satisfactory solution. Remember the trouble you had in getting a solution of even 2 mg. of riboflavin per ml.? Those days are now past.



SOLUBILITY of Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium in water at different pH levels; room temperature.

These data show that solubility of Roche B_2 phosphate sodium depends on hydrogen ion concentration in water. It is useful to note that the solubility of riboflavin U.S.P. (approximately 0.12 mg. per ml.) inserted on graph would fall just above the base line.

specifications

Tests show that B_2-5′ (M.W. 514.4) has the full theoretical activity on the molecular basis of riboflavin (M.W. 376.36). Theoretically one gram of the phosphate is equivalent to 0.73 grams of riboflavin. The Roche product contains small amounts of moisture, disodium salt, diphosphate ester and unesterified riboflavin. It has a riboflavin activity of 70-73% by weight.

biological availability

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium has immediate biological activity because it is identical with the natural flavin mononucleotide occurring in the "yellow" respiratory tissue enzyme system.

better taste

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium does not have the intensely bitter taste of riboflavin itself. It is more palatable in high concentrations. The different taste is of definite advantage in oral preparations.

solubility—taste demonstration

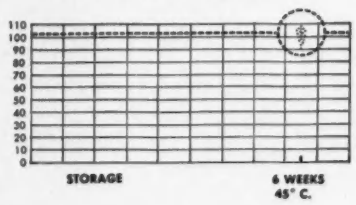
You can prove to yourself, easily and quickly, the solubility-taste advantages of Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium with the Roche demonstration kit. Ask your Roche representative to show it to you. Or we'll be glad to send one, without charge, at your request.

cost comparison

Even though the cost of Roche B_2-5′ is somewhat higher than regular riboflavin, its use can result in actual savings. You eliminate expensive solubilizers and unnecessarily large amounts of niacinamide. You reduce or eliminate costly complaints and returns. You are able to make manufacturing economies.

stability

Chart demonstrates stability of Roche product in B-complex parenteral solutions with and without vitamin C over wide potency range.



uses

The new riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium, probably the most important riboflavin development since Roche introduced the vitamin commercially in 1941, is specially designed for use in manufacturing:

- **pharmaceutical** vitamin injectable solutions, drops and elixirs, gelatin capsules and chewable tablets
- **food enrichment,** especially if by liquid application

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In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.
286 St. Paul Street, West; Montreal, Quebec

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis .. lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks ..... lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

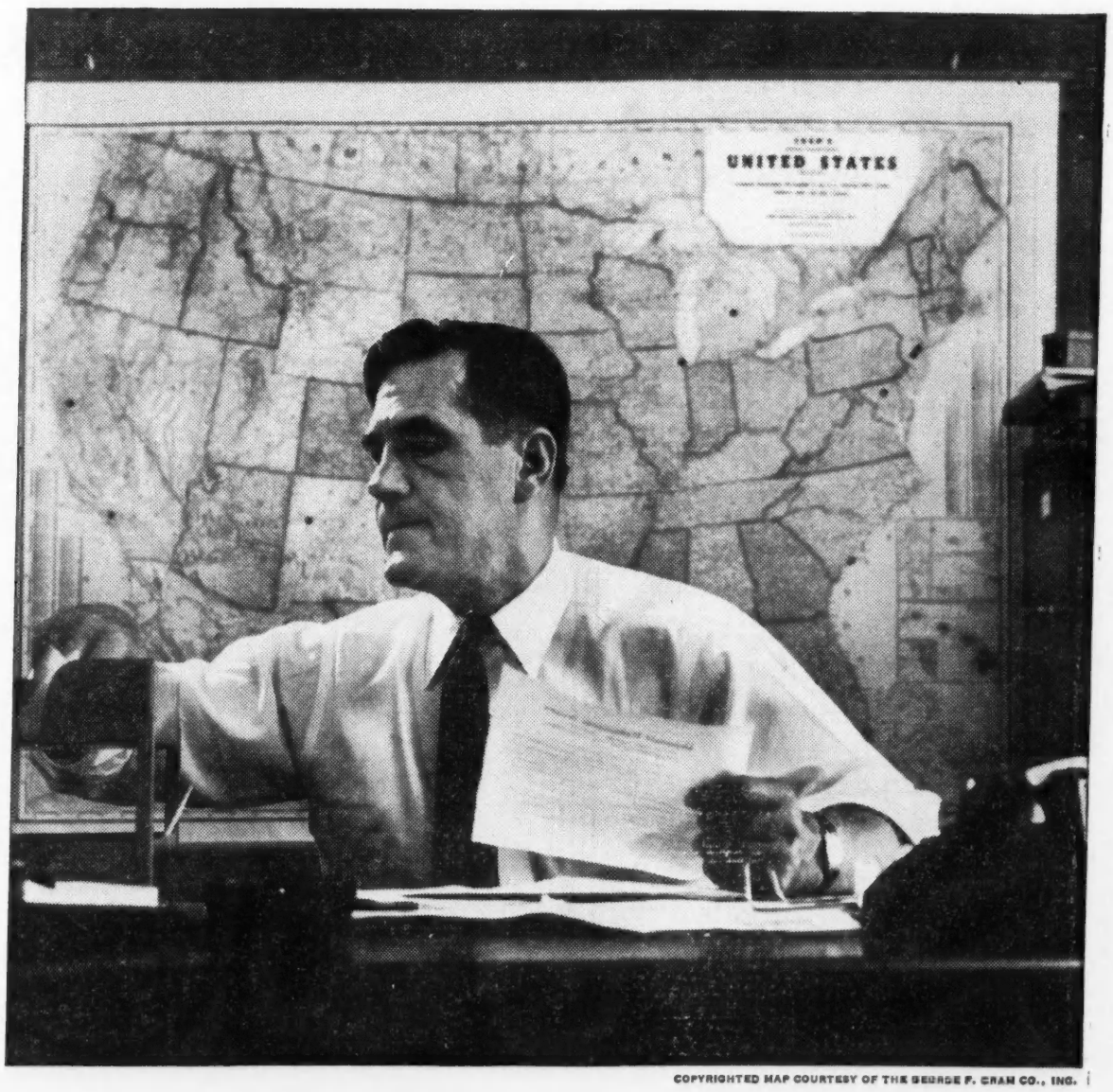
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 1.50 - 1.70
Resorcinol tech grade, dms., c.l., works frt. equald .. lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works ..... lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 5.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 37.00 -39.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, tib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., t.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots .. oz. 40.00 -47.50
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .85 - 1.05
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. .... lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls ..... lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots .... lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots .... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. ..... lb. .88 - .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins .... lb. 45.00 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Italian ..... lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots ..... lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw, bgs. ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. ..... lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. .... lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 1.07½- —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. .... 100 lbs. 1.32½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips, bgs. .63 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms. .. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns ..... lb. 12.50 -13.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Sassafras oil, Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)
Savin oil, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 10.50 -12.00
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
pods, bls ..... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. ..... lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Mediterranean, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .26½- .28
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .20½- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs ..... lb. .19½- —
Indian, nat., bgs. ..... lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .. lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg lots ..... lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... gal. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., t.c.l., works .... lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs. t.c.l. works .... lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works ..... ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs .... Troy oz. .90⅝- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .87⅜- —
bots., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .87⅝- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ..... oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots ..... oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns ..... lb. 65.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls ..... lb. .38 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .40 - —
Whole, bls ..... lb. .35 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.55



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This man has 48 states on his mind

(His job is moving Dow Caustic Soda into your backyard)

He's learned to think in terms of the best type of transportation, time in transit and customer convenience in receiving. He's an important link in the long chain of people who produce, sell and deliver Dow Caustic Soda.

Dow caustic in many forms—solid, flake, ground and solution—moves into the backyards of American industry from several strategically located shipping points.

It is shipped direct from three Dow producing plants located at Freeport, Texas; Midland, Michigan; and Pittsburg, California. A new plant at Plaquemine, Louisiana, will be in production in 1958.

It is also distributed through terminals at Bayonne, New Jersey; Carteret, New Jersey; Port Newark, New Jersey; Charleston, South Carolina; Chicago, Illinois; Baltimore, Maryland; and Los Angeles, California. A new terminal at Grants, New Mexico, will help to provide even better service to Dow Caustic Soda customers.

For more information about the advantages of buying caustic from Dow, write to THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Department AL 604A-2

YOU CAN DEPEND ON DOW

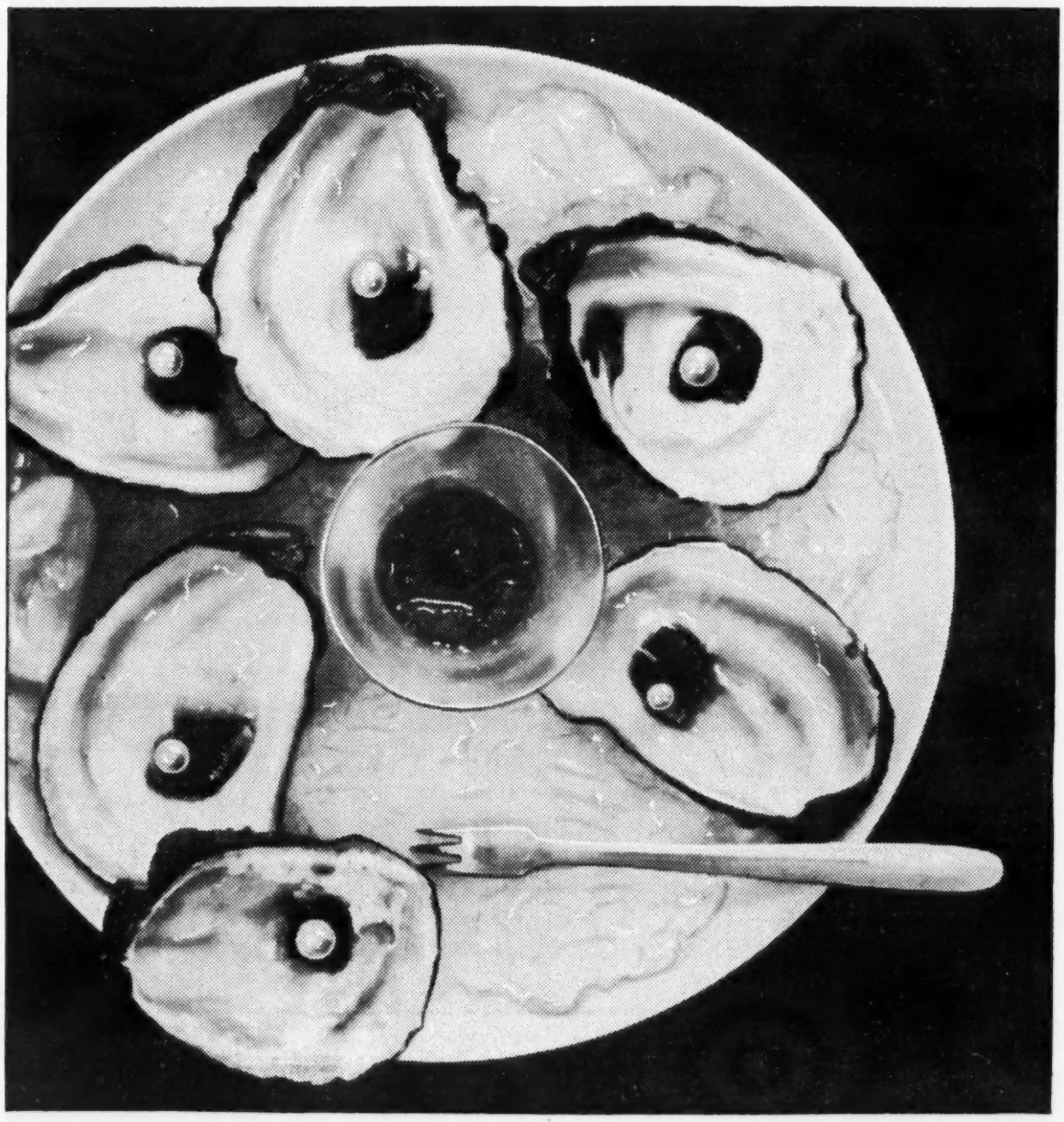
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms. works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. minimum shipment lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
ogs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —

Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Soln., 35°, bols., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide USP bbls., works, lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)
Sodium chloride, USP gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms. 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —

Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1013- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37¾- .38¼
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).

Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .23½- .26
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.87.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton.143.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wse. ton.148.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton.204.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.242.50 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton.247.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.05 - 8.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 8.55
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt alld lb. .73 .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton.49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - .21¼
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP fX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.11.35 -12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms. lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.



CAUSTIC SODA: appetite at work

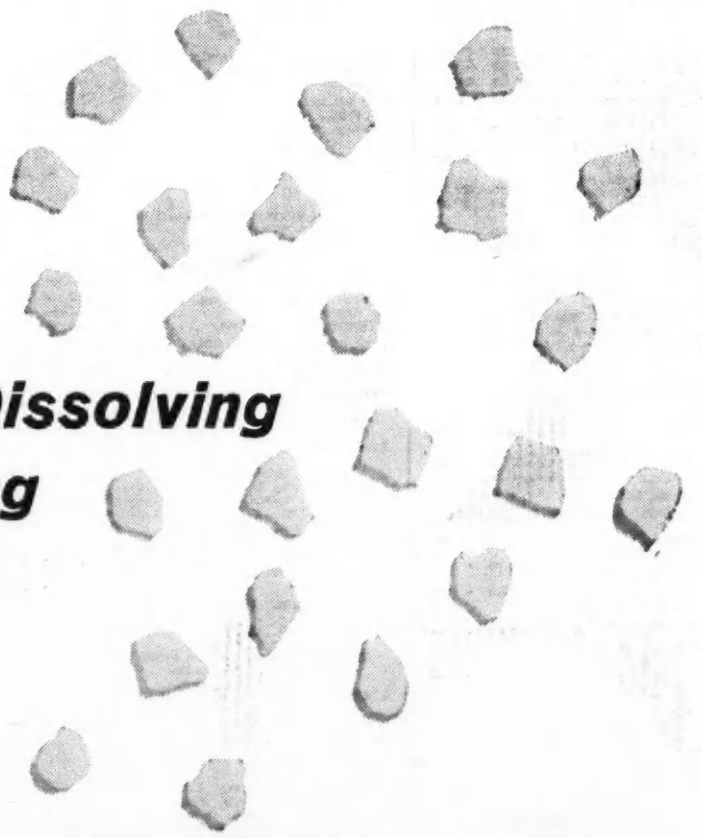
Your processing calls, at many steps, for the economical elimination of unwanted organic or inorganic compounds. You need, time after time, a chemical "appetite" more voracious, if more disciplined, than a Diamond Jim Brady's. To get it, you probably buy Columbia-Southern caustic soda.

You see, the appetite of our caustic *is* distinctively selective. Columbia-Southern *first* trained caustic's bite to the "oyster fork" refinement required for delicate rayon and cellophane production. And we *first* assured customers that caustic's appetite would be delivered fully whetted, through tankcar construction and unloading innovations now standard throughout the industry. We continue to supply *all* caustic consuming businesses, constantly adding to our diversified experience. It's this background that's reflected in our helpfully pertinent technical service.

So as your appetite for caustic soda grows, why not contract with the producer most in touch with your specific needs? Contact Columbia-Southern today for caustic that puts the bite on your *processing*, not on you.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER · PITTSBURGH 22 · PENNSYLVANIA
DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati • Charlotte • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • New York
St. Louis • Minneapolis • New Orleans • Dallas • Houston • Pittsburgh • Philadelphia
San Francisco
IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.85	—
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid, dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	1.90	2.40
tanks, works	100 lbs	1.20	—
47°Be. turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.60	3.00
tanks, works	100 lbs	1.90	—
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.65	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	3.50
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton	67.50	—
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.065	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.069	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher			
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. Alld. E	lb.	.583	.642
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).			
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22	—
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms	lb.	.22½	—
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l. dlvd E.	ton.	52.00	—
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l. works	ton.	34.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	31.00	—
USP, cryst., fib dms	lb	.17½	.18
gran., fib. dms	lb.	.17½	.18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.07¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis	ton.	130.00	—
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.	lb.	.06	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	—
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.	lb.	.05½	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	—
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
bgs., l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.95	—
Tech., bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs	3.50	—
bgs., l.l. same basis	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).			
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)			
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40%, dms., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	—
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms.	lb.	.55	.63
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337	—
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	—
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).			
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¼	—
ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½	—
ctns., 1-ton or less, works	lb.	.14¾	—
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	—
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E.	lb.	.37½	—
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.39½	—
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.38	—
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.40	—
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.44	—
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E	lb.	.46	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.			
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.16	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.56	9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.70	10.10
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E	lb.	2.15	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.52	—
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.31	.35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.24	—
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey	gal.	.28	—
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.24	—
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.215	—
266°-374°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.27	—
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.25	—
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.27	—
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.345	—
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City	gal.	.35	—
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas	gal.	.33	—
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.33	—
334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia	gal.	.25	—
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.33	—
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.38	—
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.43	—
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas	gal.	.33	—
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32	—
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.37	.39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	—
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.25	.26
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.38	.39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼	—
NF, reg., 70% aqeous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.16¾	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur	ton.	45.50	—
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur	lb.	.11⅜	—
Foots, soapstock, acid 95% tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06⅝	—
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1602	.1605
tanks	lb.	.1402	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1552	.1575
tanks	lb.	.1352	—
Salad, dms.	lb.	.16⅝	.17
tanks	lb.	.14⅜	—
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.	lb.	.19	.21½
tanks	lb.	.16½	—
Single-distilled, dms.	lb.	.17¾	.20¼
tanks	lb.	.15¼	—
Soybean pitch, dms., works	lb.	.05	.05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.060	—
Sparteine sulfate, cns.	oz.	.80	.90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.	oz.	.75	—
Spearmint oil, dms.	lb.	4.00	4.75
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1625	.1850
tanks	lb.	.1650	—
Nat., winter, 43°, dms.	lb.	.1725	.1750
tanks	lb.	.1550	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31	.34
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32	.34
Spruce extract, liq., reg tanks, works	lb.	.01¾	—
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10	3.50
Squill, white bls	lb.	.16	.18
White, powd. bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible bls.	lb.	.13	.15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.743	.753
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.89½	1.00½
Stannous chloride, anhyd, dms., works	lb.	.934	1.428
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.81	.82
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	.992	1.012
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.36	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	7.51	—
Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.48	—
paper bgs., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.63	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs higher.			
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
Dom., Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
bgs., ex whse, New York	lb.	.08¼	.09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse	lb.	.14½	.16
Starch, wheat, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09
Star root (see Helonias root).			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.19
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16	.18¼
Triple pressed, bgs.	lb.	.18¾	.21¼
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, western Pennsylvania,	gal.	.16	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.15375	—
tankwagon Boston	gal.	.20	—
Chicago	gal.	.299	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½	—
Los Angeles, ex tax	gal.	.199	—
Newark	gal.	.19	—
New York	gal.	.19	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.0650	.0675
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram	.0650	.0675
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.84	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate, bbls., works.	lb.	.46	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.37	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.88	—



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Now available at no increase in price—anhydrous U.S.P. sodium nitrite in an exclusive time and labor saving *flake* form! For the first time you can get anhydrous sodium nitrite that will dissolve rapidly, as well as store without caking. This new SOLVAY product is now packed in 400-lb. fiber drums as well as 100- and 400-lb. steel drums and 100-lb. bags to meet your individual needs.

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Chlorine • Caustic Potash • Potassium Carbonate
Sodium Bicarbonate • Chloroform • Vinyl Chloride
Methyl Chloride • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Hydrogen Peroxide
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Aluminum Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals

Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots ..... oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. ..... lb. .85 - .95
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Syn rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract lb. .1247- —
c.l., t.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy. E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works .... lb. .65 - .75
80-lb ctns., spot ..... lb. .67¼- 72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... kilo. 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms .. kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms ..... kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms ..... kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
powd., dms ..... kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. ..... kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines ... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
Sulfur, crude, bulk, dom., bright, and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.23.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Refd., flour, light, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Sulfur, refd., salt block, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, mines. 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works .... lb. .0535- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ..... ton.18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ..... ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ..... ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ..... ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers cbys, c.l. frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ..... ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ..... ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.135.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.130.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.25 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 - —
Dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l. works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works ..... lb. .06½- —
Refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. 05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works ..... lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton 30.00 -40.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd .... lb. .12 - .12¼
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- .08⅞
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s.lb. .10½- .10¼
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08¼- .08⅜
prime, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08⅝- .08¾
special tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08⅜- .08½
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅝- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .09⅝- .10⅛
Tallow acids, dist., dms. ..... lb. .17 - .19½
tanks ..... lb. .14½- —
Hydrogenated, dms. ..... lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. ... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12 - .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. ..... lb. .51 - —
Imp., bgs. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. ..... lb. .41 - .60
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .60 - .75
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .55 - .70
Terpinyl propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., Newark, N. J lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver ..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. ..... lb.12.50 -15.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots. dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.90 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots ..... lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.40 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - —
white, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - —
Tech. white cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) ..... lb. .90⅜- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Calcium-rutile base, high-tinting, dms., c.l lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .09½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.180.00 - —
5 ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. ..... lb. 5.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .28½- —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo.134.20 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots.. kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots ..... kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .29½- —
Birmingham, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .29¼- —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .29½- —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Sparrow's Point, Md. ... gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .29¼- —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal .31 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .60 - .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .97 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis... lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..... lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns..... oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .26 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
No. 3, cs. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.25 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... lb. .13¼- —

Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c higher.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt equald ... lb. 12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. chys works frt adjusted lb. .40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dl d ... lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .22 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld. E ..... lb. .21½- —

Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. lb.75.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York.... lb. .25¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25½- .25¾
tanks, New York ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, domestic, mills ..... lb. .22¾- —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.10 - 4.20
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ... lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald .... lb. .26 - .32
Turkey red, bbls., works ..... lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .43
Tyrothricin, USP, bots..... gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 - .39¼
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .38

Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¼- .08
Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs., works.. lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works.... lb. .06¾- .07

Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E., ex whse. ton.145.00 • —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle W Va ton.126.00 • —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 • —
37 grade tanks same basis ton.153.00 • —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .70 • —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .17 • .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs ..... lb .35 • —
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29 • —
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.95.00 Nom.
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.73.00 • —
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 • —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 • 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb .09½ .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb 8.35 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 7.75 • —
whole tins ..... lb. 8.25 8.50
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb 7.00 —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.85 • 3.10
100-lb fib dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 • 3.10
Venetian red lobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .06 • —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns ..... lb.13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. ..... lb.10.00 -10.50
Java, cns ..... lb.11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 • —
Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 • —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 • —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 • .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 • —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works lb. .30 • —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Vinyl propionate monomer dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.34 • —
1 to 9 dms., works ..... lb. 1.48 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.31 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .16 • —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Viosteral in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram ..gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 • —
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 • —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast). gram.215.00 • —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity. gram.175.00 • —
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.247.00 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials.
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. ... gram. 4.50 • —

Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petrol

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 • —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 • —
cns., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls lb. 1.95 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls ex dock ton.82.00 • —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton.77.00 • —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs. ex dock lb. .0840- —

Waxes

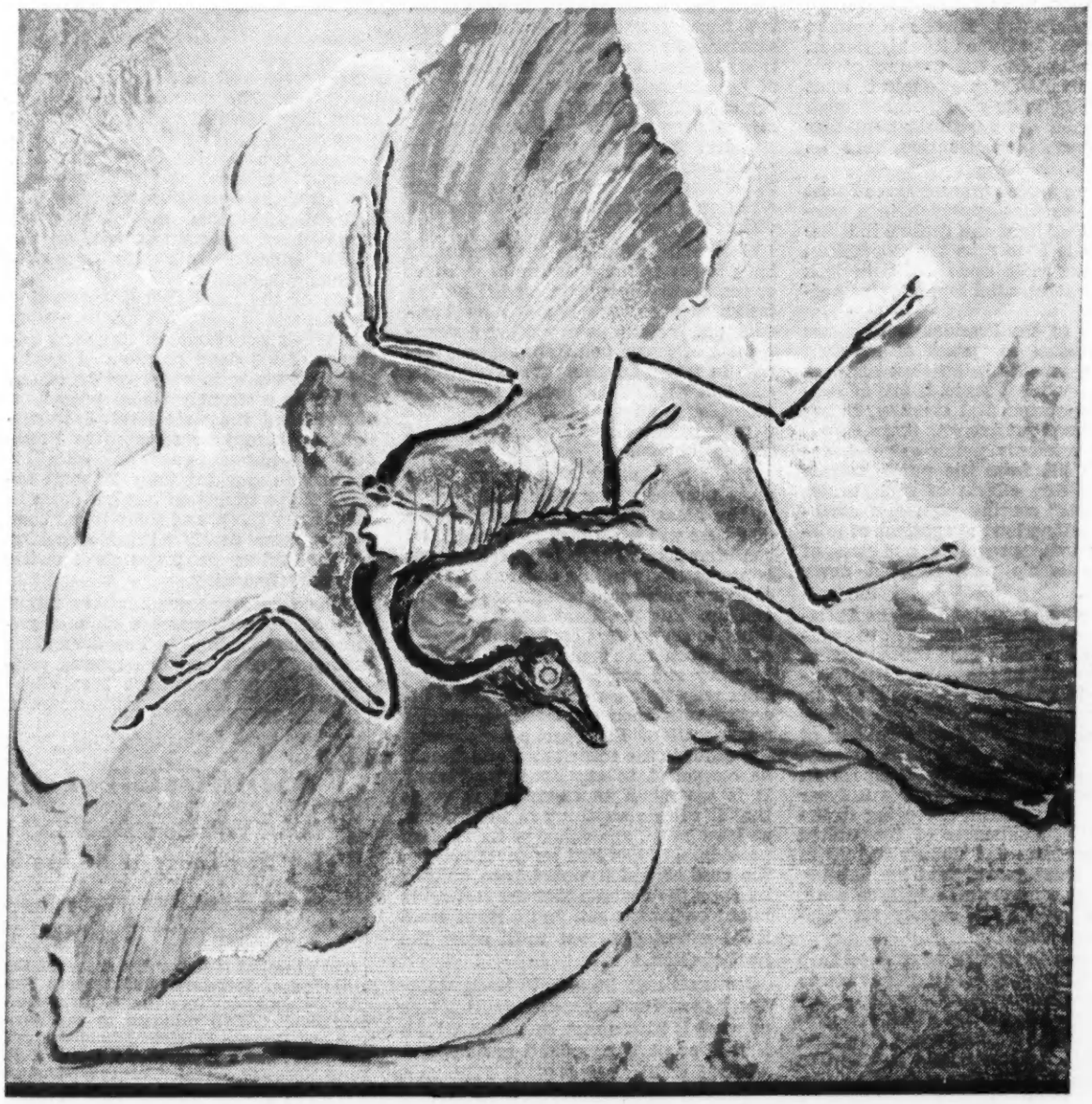
Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms .. gal.11.25 • —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .16 • .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 • —
Thin, rossed, bls. ..... lb. .21 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 -10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns ..... lb. 3.75 • 4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ..... lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton.39.50 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works .... ton.27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 • —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Chicago, dist. ..... gal. .34 • —
Cleveland dist ..... gal. .34½ • —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio .... gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia dist ..... gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md ..... gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .32½ • —
Xylene, petroleum indust., tanks, works:
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex ..... gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .34 • —
Houston, Tex ..... gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I ..... gal. .34 • —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .34 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
Cryst. 58°-58°C. m.p. dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —

—Continued on page 68



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What Will the President Say?

Among those who concern themselves with or devote themselves to analytical and critical consideration of matters of federal—generally called "national"—policies and practices, there is no general agreement on any aspect of President Eisenhower's purposed speaking tour of the country. There is a marked inclination to look upon its objective as, at least primarily, the defense of his administration—defense against what is not being made clear, even though attacks upon the administration, that might deserve such attention, have not been many.

The more ardent pronouncers of that objective see that approach in a partisan political light and declare that the real purpose is to save the Republican Party from what some of them look upon as a substantial loss of voter support.

In view of the President's ineptness in or aversion to "practical politics," there is a broader belief that his purpose, in a political sense, is one of concern for governmental stability, rather than partisan preference. Some expect it to be primarily public-spirited, designed to lift from the public morale the depressing effects of such things as "Sputnik" soaring high and stockmarkets falling low; allegations of misguided missile programs and loss of world leadership paid for, but never possessed.

Those who recognize that the President has an intense interest in the welfare of the people of the United States, as well as that of the nation itself, expect his talks to have a broad, serious economic objective. They are guessing on the relative prominence therein of political economy, commercial economy, and social economy. They expect an earnest endeavor to defend his midyear budget review, which, according to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, forecasts the "lowest surplus in the past three years," and big battling as soon as congress gets back to work, for more and more money for "defense" spending.

Business will be well advised to keep close tabs on what the President has to say with reference to commercial economy. The cutting down of defense programs and the slowing down of paying on defense contracts have resulted in more than a little economic disruption in various industries and localities—demonstrating the unwisdom of depending unduly upon government patronage. It is becoming rather clear that business recognizes the necessity of slowing down, at least to "take a rest" from its strenuous production and expansion operations of the past few years. It is not hard to see "exhaustion" imminent in some of those areas where the "stimulation" has been coming from government spending now substantially curtailed. It is informatively interesting to hear that members of the federal administration are expecting a business dip, but are not concerned over its being disastrously depressive. Some point out that, thirty years ago, a flop such as the recent one in the stockmarkets would have brought a national depression—but, "things are different now."

No matter what the President may have to say in the direction of political or commercial economic conditions, the indicated procedure is a job for business, not for him or any other governmental or lesser political "experimenter." In truth, anything and everything could be worked out much more satisfactorily if all subsidies and the like were terminated and private enterprise put on its own.

The big place for business to do its most necessary and beneficial part is in the areas of social economy, which doubtless will get a deal of Presidential consideration. There is where morale is progressively falling down as the cost of living with equal persistence goes up and up. The President has had something to say in that connection, having called upon management and labor in industry and commerce to ease up on their respective contributings to the increase with their demands for higher remuneration. Each group insists that the other is the contributor and should be compelled to cut down its "take." It is too much to expect of congress that it will do anything in the matter, at least until, according to its modern procedure, it has had an investigation, the cost of which would pare quite a bit from the benefits that the taxpayers might eventually get. In no event could it be expected to act until after the next election.

Business may be able to learn something from the President's talks. Some of what it learns may even be useful—if it is properly appraised and applied, without political assistance, insistence, or interference. One thing is certain: without proper cooperative participation on the part of business, the President cannot do much other than talk.

Opportunity in Public Relations

The general public will not be admitted to the Exposition of the Chemical Industries, to be held in the Coliseum in New York December 2 to 6. There are good reasons for that exclusion. There are equally good reasons why the potentialities of the event in the direction of desirable and beneficial public relations for the industries should not be completely passed up.

Admission will be by invitation, and registration will be required. The desirability, as well as the benefits, of extending invitations to properly selected public groups should be given thorough, serious consideration. The exposition will occupy all four floors of the Coliseum. It should not be very difficult to schedule visits by desirable public groups so that there would be no undesirable crowding.

The basic chemical industry has a big, interesting story to tell to the public. Its broad essentiality in public service is neither recognized nor appreciated adequately by those who are benefited thereby, primarily because those benefits come to the public by way of various intermediate industrial and commercial operators. Telling the public the story of the basic chemical industry would in no measure lessen the general recognition of the usefulness of those operators. In truth, it would provide them with a broadly interesting basis for evaluation of what they are doing to make scientific and technical progress available to the individual who has needs for what that has to offer. In these days of somewhat high-sounding declaiming about basic research and basic science—and the alleged or imagined neglect of both of them—presentation of their hookup to public service could and would do much good in many ways.

It should be recognizable also that although not of direct serviceability concern or interest to the general run of folks, the equipment shown in the exposition will have a big attractiveness for many persons; machinery always does have. Those aspects should make the exposition as a whole particularly interesting to students and their teachers—groups which should rank high among those selected for invitation. It is to be expected that their interest would do more than a little to promote serious consideration by students of the chemical industry as an area of career—a very good reason in itself for having such groups see the show.

In connection with the interesting of the public in what the chemical industry is doing for it, there will, of course, be a big need to provide the public with adequate appropriate information. Distribution of such information should be as widespread as possible; not confined to those who may curiously or otherwise come into the vicinity of the exposition. The scope of the information should be equally wide. Special emphasis would well be laid upon matters of interest from a user's point of view—the developments in plastics are a good example. The material should be prepared by agencies that know what the public is talking about—and why.

Aside from its materials contributions to the service of the public, the chemical industry would well tell also about what it has done, is doing, and plans to do with reference to the abatement and other control of pollution of air and water by effluents from its plants. There is good news in that for both parties—and they both need what it will do for them.

Educational Developments

Next week will be American Education Week. The potentialities of that event have assumed new and more interesting aspects since it was announced two months ago. There apparently has been also a change for the better in recognition of those potentialities by the public, resulting largely from increased activity on the part of educators in stating their case to their community.

One of the most thought-provoking new aspects is presented by the readily and widely noticeable turning from advocacy of a federal program of assistance, especially in construction of facilities, to a strongly stated promotion of action at the state level—a transition which may be reversed as President Eisenhower goes on with his nationwide speaking tour. In some instances, the transition has got down to community levels, and there it has been getting more nearly adequate backing by the voters in proposals for the necessary financing.

The education program, at one aspect or another, has become a topic of political campaigning. In New Jersey, for example, the two main opposing candidates for governor have been advocating programs of state-financed scholarships in higher education, but are at odds and somewhat up in the air as to where and how the money would be got. A candidate for re-election to that state's senate is advocating a state-sponsored community junior college system on a low-tuition basis. That comes closer than the others' suggestion to reconciliation with the need for better information between educators and the public—including candidates for office—as representatives of higher education in the state have been declaring that college-space facilities are not sufficient to handle today's possible enrollments.

More in direct keeping with recognizable needs have been such developments as the Ford Foundation's granting of $1,250,000 for "revolutionary revamping of the teaching of high-school physics," an indefinite sum to be used in experiments in the education of teachers, and $750,000 toward the beginning of a new program in humanities and the creative arts.

It is most earnestly to be desired and encouraged that next week bring at least the starting of plans in all industrial communities for joint school-industry projects in practical education with a practicable, useful objective.

Washington Talks It Over

BDSA Will Continue WOC Program After Faust's Retirement, But New Policy Will Give Successor Advisory Capacity.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The chemical industry has accepted the invitation of Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks to continue the "without compensation" (WOC) program of the Business and Defense Services Administration, and will have a replacement for Carl R. Faust, present director of the chemical and rubber division, when his term expires December 31.

His title and duties will differ, however, in accordance with the new policy forced on the secretary by congressional criticism of industry men serving in policy-making positions in the agency.

Mr. Faust's replacement will have the title of "Administrative Adviser." Mr. Faust, who was sales manager for the Grasselli sales department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. when he came to BDSA July 1, will be the last industry man to head the division.

Not all of the WOCs who will serve in BDSA in the future will carry the title of "Administrative Adviser." Some will serve as assistant division directors, branch chiefs, and consultants.

In each case, however, an effort is being made to draw up the job classification in such a way as to make it a responsible position and attractive to top notch men of industry.

Directors of the divisions will be selected in the future from the career employes of the department. Dr. Lowell B. Kilgore, one-time head of the chemical division of the old Office of Domestic Commerce, is currently deputy director of the chemical and rubber division.

Mobile Missile Fuel Unit

The army has a liquid oxygen plant, sufficiently compact and mobile to be used at the battle-front to produce the fuel for missiles. Announcement of the project has just been made by the Department of Defense.

The plant will produce twenty tons (eighty barrels) per day which approaches the capacity of large stationary plants found in industry. It is mounted on four large truck-drawn trailers, to accompany a mobile Redstone missile group wherever it goes and be capable of going into production within a few hours time.

The plant solves the major logistics problem of supplying liquid oxygen—called LOX—where and when required and enables the big Redstone missile with its tremendous appetite for fuel to be employed as a mobile field weapon.

Because of its minus 297 degrees Fahrenheit temperature and high rate of evaporation, LOX must be produced near the missile launching sites. In mobile military operations it would not be feasible to store it for long or haul it over extreme distances.

Heavy Chemicals

Aluminum chloride was lowered 1 cent on Friday. There were some in the chemical trade who continued to look forward to the remainder of the quarter and the first quarter of next year with optimism. However, statements made last week by some of the large volume chemical consumers tended to throw a wet blanket on most of the enthusiasm. The chairman of a major steel producer did not foresee steel production going any higher than it is now. In fact, he said that steel output in the first half of next year "will probably range in the seventies."

One of the nation's largest petroleum producers said "market demand and prices did not live up to expectations in the third quarter." President of a large aluminum company said last week that aluminum supplies appear likely to exceed demand over the next few years.

The company announced that it was discontinuing work on a facility which would add 80,000 tons to annual capacity by the end of 1958.

The sulfuric acid industry furnished figures last week, graphically illustrated below, of the mounting cost-price squeeze on sulfuric acid. It has become more than apparent to producers that the recent declines in sulfur have not been enough to offset increased costs in other directions.

There was some firming in the world copper market last week, but mercury was unsettled. The nonferrous metals picture was generally a little better than during previous weeks.

Lime output in 1956 set an all-time record. The gain was registered entirely in the refractory lime category. Losses were registered in all other major classifications.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended October 26 at 92.1 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.8 percent for the previous week, and 100.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Aluminum chloride, anhyd., 1c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 4/10c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 6/10c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, ½c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 6/10c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 6/10c. per lb.
Tin, ⅝c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
103.95	103.95	104.15	102.38

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric — Current business remains spotty. Sellers still hold out hope for an upturn during the remainder of the fourth quarter, particularly if steel gets going after a long period of fluctuation at around 80 percent of capacity.

Hydrofluoric — Demand for stainless steel manufacture, as well as for use in fluorination of hydrocarbons, continues strong. Makers do not foresee any price changes in the near future.

Nitric—Acid which goes into stainless steel has had good call. Other end uses have been considerably less lively. This applies to a wide range of uses in the nonferrous metals industry, as well as in regular steel and fertilizer manufacture.

Sulfuric—Below is a graphic illustration of the cost-price squeeze on sulfuric acid. Figures furnished by the industry show plainly that the recent reduction in sulfur prices has not very materially compensated for the sharp rise in other cost factors since 1939.

The graph indicates the status of sulfur prices as of September 1, 1957. Sulfur reductions were made September 18, and the sulfur index at that time dropped from 167 to 145. However, all other factors remained constant, or continued to increase, with the exception of the price for acid.

Trade sources last week said quite frankly that the sulfur reduction had been of little help to them in overcoming operational, freight and labor costs. The situation would have been better, they pointed out, if plants had been operating at capacity, but this has not been the case for the last several months, at least.

They are not too satisfied with the present condition of business, either. While optimistic about business in the next few weeks, producers lament the current condition of fertilizer, steel and some other end uses. The one bright spot in the consumption pattern has been the petroleum industry, which continues to come in for large volume delivery.

Steel output last week declined to an estimated 2,024,000 tons, or 79.1 percent of capacity from 2,052,000 tons actual output the previous week (80.2 percent of capacity), according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Chloride — Anhydrous price was reduced to 15c. per pound, drums, carlots or truckloads, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, on Friday.

Caustic Soda — Demand has shown a gradual improvement since summer's slack period. Business over the past few weeks has shown a leveling off tendency, however, and has turned spotty.

Producers continue optimistic, however, and feel that textile, paper and other demands will show an upturn before the end of the year.

At that, producers say that caustic seems now to be in a slightly better market position than its coproduct, chlorine. They expect the balance to turn the other way as demand for chlorine improves.

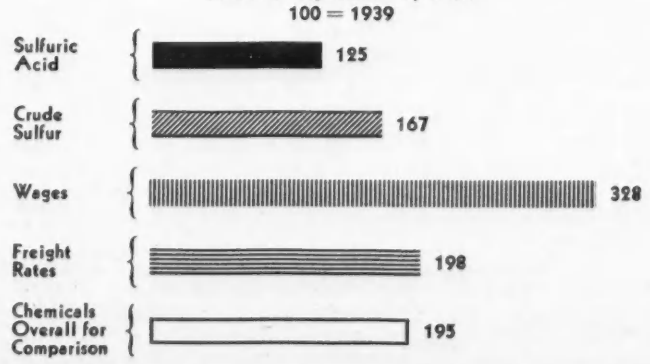
Chlorine—Supply position continues to be such that consumers can get what they need without delay. In fact, consumers appear to be buying material on just that basis at present.

Producers of chlorine expect business to get better toward the end of the year, basing their feelings on talk of a general upswing in the business economy.

Sulfur—If present trends continue in recovery sulfur from hydrogen sulfide, Frasch producers will have something else to worry about besides competition from

SULFURIC ACID ECONOMICS

Selling Price Versus Cost Factor
1939 to September 1, 1957
100 = 1939



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Heavy Chemicals

Mexican producers, according to the thinking of some in the trade.

Looking at sulfur in 1956, Bureau of Mines points out that output of sulfur recovered from H_2S contained in natural and industrial gases continued to increase during the year, exceeding the percentage growth of Frasch sulfur by 5 percent.

During 1956, the bureau reports, output of sulfur in all forms in the United States reached 7,818,000 long tons, of which 83 percent was native sulfur, 6 percent recovered sulfur, 6 percent pyrites, 4 percent in smelter acid, and 1 percent in other forms.

It became apparent last year, the bureau says, that sufficient supplies of sulfur were available to meet the high level of world demand.

In 1956, Mexico produced 758,415 long tons of sulfur. To illustrate the phenominal rise in sulfur output in Mexico during the last few years, the bureau indicates that average output during the years 1947 through 1951 was only 6,735 long tons per year.

Mexican producers say they are aiming for a million-ton year in 1957. According to Tariff Commission figures, some 41,988 long tons of sulfur were imported into the port of New York from Mexico in August alone. This figure excludes sulfur imported from Mexico for stockpiling at Tampa, Fla., or for other purposes along the Gulf coast.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate dropped to 73.3c. to 80.5c. per pound; sodium stannate, 58.3c. to 64.2c.; stannic chloride, 74.3c. to 75.3c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 93.4c. to $1.428; hydrous crystals, 81c. to 82c.; and sulfate, 99.2c. to $1.012.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—There was some strengthening in the London market last week, and both custom smelters' and scrap copper was firmer here. Primary producers' copper held at 27c. per pound, delivered US destinations.

Mercury—Foreign markets were weaker. Domestic sellers believed that metal was unlikely to go lower here. They have been given to understand that the government is buying domestic metal at the fixed rate of $225 per flask.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 90⅝c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Market continued quiet. Straits metal was quoted at 90⅜c. per pound, spot, on Friday.

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Explosives Shipping Rules Altered by Coast Guard

United States Coast Guard regulations covering the transportation or stowage of explosives or other dangerous articles on board vessels were issued in revised form last week. They were published as Part II of the *Federal Register* for October 29 and made immediately effective.

Identified as CGFR 57-33, the regulations were the seventh in a series of documents dealing with water transportation under the supervision of the coast guard. The revisions were the subject of public hearings May 7, 1957, by the Merchant Marine Council.

They have as their primary aim making the definitions, descriptions, classifications, specifications of containers, marking, labeling and packing of the waterborne commerce conform as nearly as possible to the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission relating to land traffic.

SAACI Nominating Group Is Headed by Robert Milano

Robert J. Milano of Millmaster Chemical Corporation has been elected chairman of its nominating committee by the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

The seven-man group will pick SACCI's 1958 slate of officers. The full membership will then vote on the nominees at the association's annual induction meeting in January. Following are the other members of the committee:

Frank G. Fanning of the Frank G. Fanning Company, John F. Henry of J. F. Henry Chemical Company, Paul W. Hiller of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Philip J. LoBue of Philip J. LoBue Company, James McInnes, jr., of Commercial Solvents Corporation and F. A. Neuberg of Enco Chemical Corporation.

Hooker Announces Changes And Appointments to Staff

A change in organization of staff as well as several staff appointments have been announced by Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

David S. Rosenberg has been appointed manager of process improvement and development, heading a new group formed to study and improve existing Hooker chemical processes as an arm of the research and development department.

James E. Dillman has been appointed technical supervisor for process study and Dr. Elliott P. Doane has been named supervisor, pilot plant, replacing Mr. Rosenberg. Benjamin W. Hancock has been appointed technical foreman of Area 4, the area where Oldbury products are manufactured.

Nobel Prizes Awarded For Chemistry, Physics

The 1957 Nobel Prize in chemistry has been awarded to Sir Alexander Todd, a British organic chemist, and the prize in physics has been awarded to two Chinese-born scientists working in the United States. They are Profs. Tsung Dao Lee, of Columbia University, and Chen Ning Yang, of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University.

The chemistry award was for work on nucleotides and nucleotide enzymes. The physics award was for work on behaviorism of the atom.

Calkin & Bayley Elects Peavey Vice-President

Calkin & Bayley, Inc., New York, has elected Robert F. Peavey, vice-president in charge of metallurgy. Mr. Peavey, a former faculty member of New Bedford Institute of Technology, previously was with Comstock & Wescott Company, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Worthington Corporation and Eastern Stainless Steels Company.

Cyanamid Names Sales Heads

Hugh Puckett has been named director of sales and R. W. Daniels, has been made assistant director of sales for the organic chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Both men will make their headquarters at the Bound Brook, N. J., plant of the firm.

Monsanto Division Appoints

Robert O. Nellums, section leader in the research department of Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., has been promoted to the position of an assistant director of research.

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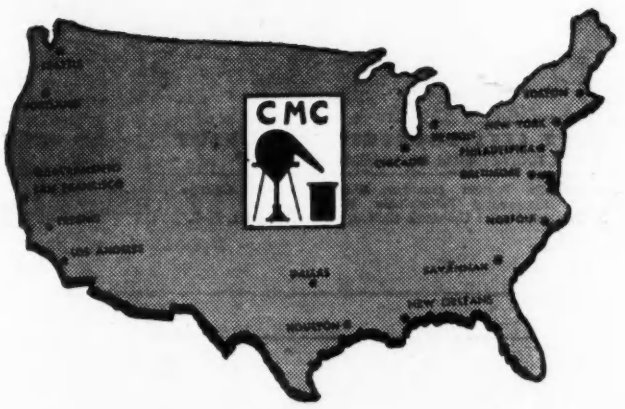

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**John H. Dietze** has been named central regional sales manager for Cyanamid's pigments division, with headquarters in Chicago. He replaces **Kenneth A. Coate** who is being transferred at his own request to a sales assignment in Los Angeles.

Borden Company, New York—**M. Clark Wakefield** has joined Borden's chemical division as midwest district sales manager of the Polyco-Monomer department, with offices in Chicago.

Catalin Corporation of America, New York—**Dan Westreich** has been appointed a sales representative of Catalin's thermoplastic division.

General Electric Company, Waterford, N. Y.—**John T. Castles** has been made sales manager for GE's silicone products department, succeeding Jerome T. Coe who has become the department's marketing manager.

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Philip H. Lawrence** has been appointed plant manager of Goodrich Chemical's Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. **Harold H. Radke** has been made a development program analyst for the company.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich.—**Dr. J. R. Gump** has joined Michigan Chemical as group leader in charge of inorganic research.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Elmer F. Wheeler** has been appointed assistant director of Monsanto's advanced management course for 1958. **Carl B. Sigler** has been named to the newly-created post of manager of materials handling services for the organic chemicals division.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Limited buying on the part of mixers and formulators brought a breath of activity to this market, it was reported last week. Some little spot interest was also reported in the Florida area where an agricultural season is about to open. The competitive nature of the market, however, remained a basic characteristic. This factor was fostered by the heavy stockpiles held by producers and manufacturers in a number of major items. The outstanding material in the heavy stock position was ammonium sulfate. The pesticide market also remained in a highly competitive state with DDT particularly reflecting the ravages of the persistent insular combat. At present the majority of producers, manufacturers and mixers are opening their production season, i.e., though no heavy movement is reported, the first production and shipping of contractual and other already defined materials is being begun. The present position of the market can be expected to continue until sometime early in next year when the season should begin in earnest.

The international cooperation administration has issued four procurement authorizations to Korea to finance the purchase of $36 million of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers from world sources. Terminal delivery dates range from January 31 to April 30.

Procurement authorization is for $21 million of nitrogenous fertilizer with January 31 as terminal delivery date. The contracting period also runs until January 31, 1958.

Authorization No. 8002 is for $4.9 million of phosphatic fertilizers with the contracting period running until January 31 and the deliverday date until March 31.

Authorization No. 8003 is for $8,840,000 of nitrogenous fertilizer and ammoniated phosphate with the contracting period under this authorization running through February 28 and the delivery period through April 30.

The fourth authorization, No. 8004, is for $1,260,000 of phosphate fertilizer with the same contract period and delivery date.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
112.27	112.27	110.73	107.22

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins—Tone of the market has not changed appreciably since the beginning of fall. Trading in blood, bonemeal and like materials has been less than active, sources said, as most buyers were limiting purchases to known needs. Currently, mixed fertilizer manufacturers are building up inventories of animal proteins. This is necessary, it was said, because most plants engaged in fertilizer manufacture have limited production capabilities. Normally, strong buying interest in fertilizers develops in late winter and availability of materials is particularly important at that time.

Supplies of fishmeal and fishscrap were said to be moderate with demand slow. The former is quoted at $125 per ton, the latter material at $130 per ton.

Ammonium Sulfate—Some slight overseas sales appear to be skimming the top off present stockpiles, one source here reported last week. However, stocks are reportedly so heavy that nothing but a major development could bring them down to normal proportions. The stockpiles are resultant of a number of factors, the primary one of course being the disappointing sales figures that prevailed during the past seasonal period. No improvement is anticipated this year.

Some movement has also started toward mixers and other manufacturers for the next seasonal period, but this of course is slight. The real movement shouldn't begin for some months yet.

Lime—A report on this material by the Bureau of Mines noted that the output of lime for agricultural use totalled 252,035 tons during 1956 as compared with the 304,254 tons produced during 1955, or 17 percent less than was produced during 1955. Broken down, the report shows that quicklime production during 1956 of 96,129 tons was a decline of about 21.5 tons from the production tally for 1955. Hydrated lime production during 1955 was tallied at 155,906 tons also a decline from the 187,864 tons produced during 1956. The government report on lime production in general noted that the output in 1956, which increased one percent over 1955 reached an all-time high over 10½ million tons. However, it was noted, the gain was entirely in the refractory (dead-burned dolomite) category as losses were registered in all of the other major classifications.

Nitrogen—Two procurement authorizations have been issued to Korea by the International Cooperation Administration for purchase of this material from world sources. The first authorization is a $21 million procurement with a January 31 terminal date. The second authorization (No. 8003) is for $8,840,000 of nitrogenous fertilizer and ammoniated phosphate with the contracting period under this authorization running through February 28 and the delivery period through April 30.

Phosphate — Two procurement authorizations for Korea have been issued by the International Cooperation Authorization for phosphate fertilizers. The first authorization, with a contracting period running until January 31, 1958, is for $4.9 million of phosphatic fertilizers with the delivery date running until March 31. The second authorization is for $1,260,000 worth of phosphate fertilizer with the contracting period under this authorization running through February 28 and the delivery period through April 30, 1958.

Superphosphate—A major source noted some firming of demand in this market last week. The movement has been attributed primarily to early buying of mixers and formulators. Also, it was noted, there has been some direct buying in Florida where an agricultural season is about to begin. The overall condition of the market is considered not different from that of other markets. Buying is for the most part relegated to hand-to-mouth movement. Most movement remains stilted until the need itself is upon the users at which time producers are deluged with demand and the actual physical factor of transportation becomes a matter of significance in the market. However, the picture is always shaded by the fact that there is more material available than there is demand and thus a certain competitive tone prevails and is expected to continue. Real demand in the market isn't expected until sometime in the first quarter of 1957.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during August and the month previous of this year.

	August	July
DDT	9,306,053	11,057,868
2,4-D*	2,184,642	2,609,918
Ester & Salts	1,689,644	1,637,375
Acid equivalent	1,247,281	1,626,006
BHC	2,222,359	3,879,243
Gamma isomer	409,459	595,691
Tetramethylthiuram Sulfide	263,752	258,255
2,4,5-T	569,926	496,329
Lindane		

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.

Pesticides

DDT—Some few Southern states commitments coupled with overseas demand has offered this material a somewhat better supply and demand picture than had been true previously. However, on the whole the situation hasn't changed to any great degree and the spirit of competition in this market remains great. Production, one source noted, has been extremely high and stocks on hand are at one of their greatest levels. Though overseas demand is expected to shave quantity down somewhat, it cannot be expected to answer for the sizable stocks. Thus, the situation, even through the seasonal periods, is not expected to vary to any great degree.

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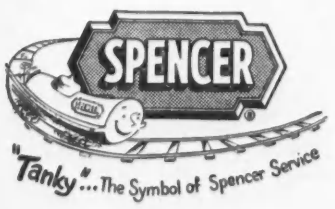

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Aliphatic Organics

October witnessed a slight decline in sales volume in a large segment of the aliphatic chemicals market. September had been unexpectedly strong in these areas and the letup appears to have been no more, perhaps, than a technical market adjustment. Cases in point included carbon tetrachloride, ethyl chloride and the chlorinated solvents, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene. In these instances, October volume appeared to be not only below that for September of this year but below that for October, 1956, as well. It was emphasized that the dip was only a very moderate one, in any case.

Trade in foreign crude glycerine was at a standstill last week. Prices for imported soaplye, purely nominal, appear to have drifted down ½ cent per pound. Delivered prices along the east coast for domestic crude were around ¼ cent per pound higher.

Some snow in the middle west and freezing temperatures in other parts of the country failed to stem the decline in feeding cane molasses prices in the week ended October 29, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Minimum price quoted at New Orleans was off 1 cent per gallon from that of the week previous. New York price was unchanged. In general, prices declined at Gulf, southeastern and middle western points.

Refined glycerine was a little quieter. Though domestic consumption was still taking care of pretty good volume, producers expressed qualified disappointment with the current position—and with the most recently published government figures, which showed continued growth of producers' inventories in spite of further curtailment of production. Refined glycerine prices remained firm, however, and most trade sources were confident that current quotations would prevail at least through the balance of this calendar year.

The ethanolamines, particularly the di, have been getting stronger. The petroleum industry has been taking heavy quantities off the market for sulfur removal via scrubbing of sour gases. Another strong factor in this market has been consumption for use in manufacture of detergents.

Tariff Commission reported production statistics for n-butyl alcohol for June of this year, indicating that fermentation alcohol was again in the market picture in good earnest. The commission had withheld the production figures for March, April and May, presumably because fermentation operations were at such an ebb at that time that the data would have revealed vis a vis the output of the two leading synthetic producers.

n-Butyl Alcohol—Primary production in June of this year amounted to 16,056,781 pounds, the Tariff Commission reported, bringing to 46,749,930 pounds the cumulative total of output for the three months reported in the first two quarters of the current calendar year.

The fact that the commission reported the data for June indicates that fermentation production had become a market factor again at that time. The commission withheld data for March, April and May because, trade sources said, fermentation production had largely disappeared, leaving production concentrated in the hands of two major synthetic producers. In those circumstances, the commission would keep production figures confidential so as not to reveal operations of individual producers to competitors.

Output during June, 1956, was 17,902,678 pounds, and the total output through the first six months of that year came to 121,176,799 pounds.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Volume has been off somewhat on the basis of trade conducted at this time a year ago. Most sales currently were attributed to use of carbon tet in manufacture of fluocarbons. The long-term outlook was better, judging by plans of the leading producers. One has recently come on stream with a major new facility, and another was expected to bring in a large new plant next fall. In the latter case, the new plant will produce the raw material chlorine. Currently, the supply position was described as very comfortable.

Ethanolamines — Demand has been strengthening for all the enthanolamines, the di having been getting the really big play. The petroleum industry has been taking heavy quantities off the market for sulfur removal via scrubbing of sour gases. Another strong factor in this market has been consumption for use in manufacture of detergents. Production capacity has been expanding at a good pace to keep supplies in balance with consumer requirements. Prices have been steady and unchanged.

Ethyl Chloride—Compared to the tempo of trade at this time a year ago, the market was weaker. Consumption was traced to use in manufacture of dyes and pharmaceuticals, organic synthesis, a few applications as a specialty solvent and, in general, to employment for ethylation of various fine chemicals.

Glycerine—Trade in foreign crude was

Price Trends

Advanced

Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, ¼c. per lb.
Soaplye, 80%, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Glycerine, crude, imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, ½c. per lb.
Molasses, New Orleans, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
131.11	*131.11	131.12	130.38

* Revised

For Current Prices see Page 9

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: August

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of August, this year and last, and cumulative totals through the first eight months, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

	August 1957	*August* 1956	*First Eight Months* 1957	*First Eight Months* 1956
EXPORTS				
Butyl acetate ..... lbs.	297,040	269,479	7,420,271	7,309,709
Butyl alcohol ..... lbs.	2,639,720	2,960,503	28,577,399	25,213,416
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits ..... lbs.	888,443	12,210	4,518,026	**
Ethylene glycol ..... lbs.	11,561,341	393,030	100,444,478	35,119,228
Glycerine, 100 percent basis ..... lbs.	1,460,735	895,408	6,390,932	7,128,702
Methyl alcohol ..... gals.	71,884	73,343	1,884,699	**
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone .... lbs.	822,037	683,445	6,095,208	5,978,493
Propyl alcohols ..... lbs.	347,469	311,594	6,518,631	3,973,982
IMPORTS				
Acetic acid (over 65 percent) ..... lbs.	461,260	286,440	3,124,500	6,334,680
Acetic anhydride ..... lbs.	579,115	295,260	4,608,410	2,221,280
Acetone, MEK and homologues ..... lbs.	30,000	423,090	817,576	6,182,534
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil ..... lbs.	6,400	0	10,560	57,600
Butyl alcohol ..... lbs.	0	0	54,640	194,900
Chloroacetic acids (mono and tri) ..... lbs.	414,724	124,991	2,590,201	1,733,969
Ethyl alcohol ..... gals.	0	0	3,148,505	8,906,770
Formic acid ..... lbs.	108,885	34,030	1,066,770	764,803
Glycerine, crude ..... lbs.	4,863,047	1,226,878	19,813,862	13,402,557
Glycols, their ethers and esters ..... lbs.	17,912	75,678	372,710	262,837
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight) . lbs.	3,840	0	27,894	2,670
Methyl alcohol, including wood alcohols ... gals.	4,909	0	4,909	171,171
Tetrachloroethane ..... lbs.	1,000	1,000	2,500	5,800
Trichloroethylene ..... lbs.	9,054,789	2,622,848	28,502,302	14,725,063
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized ..... lbs.	787,389	3,183,200	19,964,516	25,870,393
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives ..... lbs.	445,617	0	9,081,963	13,216,837

Aliphatic Organics

at a standstill last week. Prices for imported soaplye, purely nominal, appear to have drifted down ½c. per pound to a range running from 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Movement of foreign saponification material—an occasional shipment from Uruguay—has long been inconsequential. US dealers have indicated little interest in that material.

Delivered prices along the east coast for domestic crude were around ¼c. per pound higher, with soaplye quoted at 15¼c. per pound and saponification at 16¾c. per pound. West coast prices were generally the same. Buyers in the middle west were paying around 16½c. per pound for soaplye and from 18¼c. to 18½c. per pound for saponification, f.o.b. basis.

Refined glycerine was a little quieter. Though domestic consumption was still taking care of pretty good volume, producers expressed qualified disappointment with the current position—and with the most recently published government figures, which showed continued growth of producers' inventories in spite of further curtailment of production. Refined glycerin prices remained firm, however, and most trade sources were confident that current quotations would prevail at least through the balance of this calendar year. In some quarters, optimism was voiced on the belief that demand would sharpen as automotive production goes into high gear.

Molasses—Some snow in the middle west and freezing temperatures in other parts of the country failed to stem the decline in feeding cane molasses the week ended October 29, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Minimum price quoted at New Orleans was 12½c. per gallon, off 1c. per gallon from that of the week previous. New Orleans prices ranged up to as much as 14c. per gallon, with most transactions closed at 13c. per gallon. Volume was trifling.

New York price was unchanged at 21c. per gallon.

In general, prices declined at Gulf, southeastern and middle western points.

Harvest of sugar cane has started in the Florida-Georgia area. Improved weather conditions the last of this week have permitted an increased rate of harvest of cane in Louisiana. Producer price for cane molasses was 13c. per gallon on October 29, according to the Louisiana Sugar Exchange. Trading through the exchange has been very light since the beginning of this season.

World sugar beet production in 1957 is forecast at 129.7 million short tons, according to the foreign Agricultural Service. This would be a record crop, exceeding the previous record in 1956 by 58 percent. Production in the United States will probably increase 15 percent over 1956 production.

A record production of 7,768,000 tons of sugar cane for sugar and feed is estimated, based on conditions prevailing October 1, according to the Crop Reporting Board. This total is 20 percent above last year. Record yields are in prospect for Louisiana and Florida, since the average yield for the United States is estimated at 27.0 tons per acre.

The national sugar beet acreage allocations have been established at 915,000 acres for 1958 compared to 950,000 acres in 1957. Of the 1958 allocation, 2,500 acres have been set aside as National Reserve. The remainder has been allocated to the states.

Production of sugar beets for sugar is estimated at 15,115,000 tons, 16 percent above last year and 7 percent above the previous record of 1954.

The latest estimate of Mexico's 1957 sugar crop is now reported as 1,187,000 short tons. This includes 19,000 short tons of raw sugar and 1,168,000 short tons of refined sugar.

Perchloroethylene—September was described as a very good month with respect to trade in perchloroethylene. By comparison, October was on the slow side. Current volume was also off somewhat in terms of business recorded at this season a year ago. Supplies were generally plentiful, and consumers were assured of prompt shipment against anticipated requirements. Prices were steady at unchanged levels.

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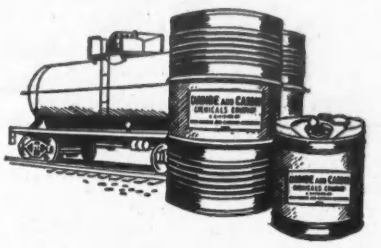

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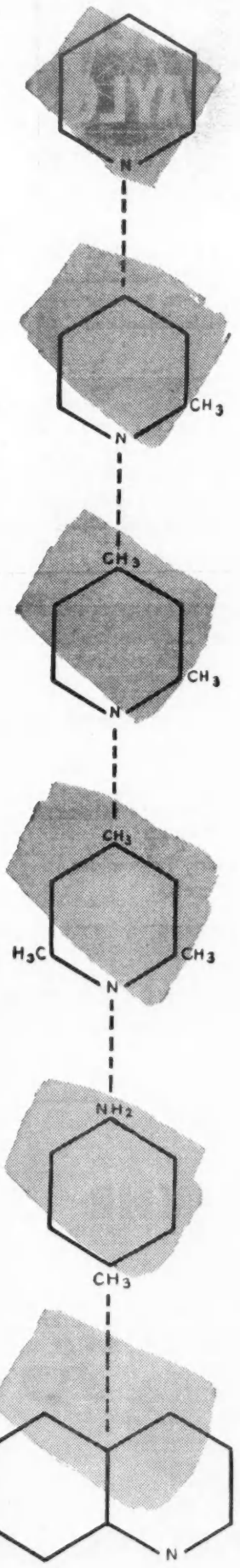

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Coal Chemicals

Prices in aromatic chemicals markets were steady and unchanged last week as the industry entered the final weeks of 1957 with fully adequate stocks on virtually the entire list. It was becoming increasingly evident that trading for the balance of the year would continue at the moderate pace which has been characteristic of September and October. There was no sign of the surge demand which develops when purchasing executives begin to shorten lead time. Consumers were holding good inventories and in some markets, naphthalene for example, buyers were physically incapable of absorbing the supply. It was a buyers' market all down the line.

Light oils continue freely available from major cokeoven sources. It was felt that as the economy continues to show signs of operating at a reduced rate, buyers have been led to attempt further inventory reductions.

Producers felt that the gradual upturn in phthalic anhydride would continue but looked for nothing dramatic. Consumers were well stocked and new car production has thus far not proven much of a stimulant. Exports of phthalic have moved upward sharply with four million pounds having been shipped during August of this year.

Demand for natural tar acids was better in October than in the previous month and sources looked for the trend to continue. Phenol however, has not taken hold as was expected and trading was dull and listless.

Trade call for chlorinated benzenes was routine. Prices were unchanged at the levels established October 1 when monochlorobenzene, trichlorobenzene, and o-dichlorobenzene were hiked ¼ cent per pound in bulk and ½ cent in less than tankcar quantities. p-Dichlorobenzene was upped 2½ cents October 1.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended November 3 would amount to 79.1 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,024,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,052,000 net tons in the week previous, 2,115,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,493,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
118.20	118.20	118.19	115.56

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Inventory adjustments on the part of some consumers have caused benzene supplies to become more readily available. Other factors figuring in the buildup are increased petroleum capacity and continued full year production of light oils by cokeovens. Steel output continues at about 80 percent of theoretical capacity. Cokeoven operators indicated that light oils were moving in good volume, but the fact that the economy shows signs of operating at a reduced rate has led buyers to attempt further inventory reduction.

Imports during the month of August amounted to 762,302 gallons from West Germany, 514,731 gallons from Czechoslovakia, 469,210 from Poland-Danzig and 4,197,018 gallons from the Soviet Union. Total imports for the month were 5,943,261 gallons valued at $1,626,895 for a per gallon value of 27.3c.

Naphthalene — Material continued to move sluggishly in a buyers' market. Consumers holding heavy inventories were, in many cases, unable to take advantage of the favorable buying conditions currently in existence. Producers hoped to be able to move material in sufficient quantity in the coming months to bring naphthalene more nearly into balance, but short term outlook remains clouded. However, long range prospects based on projected phthalic anhydride expansions were felt to be more auspicious.

Phenol—Trading was dull and without feature. Natural phenol demand has not taken hold this month as has been the case with some of the other natural tar acids. Capacity was fully adequate for trade requirements. Production in the first eight months of this year leads last year by 20.5 million pounds. On the other hand, export of phenol in the eight months period has faltered and lags behind last year by 16.4 million pounds. Continued chemical expansion at overseas sources was accounted partially responsible for the decline in phenol exports. Price was unchanged from previous report. The ¼c. per pound October 1 increase on USP phenol brought the tank-

Aromatics Foreign Trade: August

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

		August 1957	*August* 1956	*First Eight Months* 1957	*First Eight Months* 1956
EXPORTS					
Aniline oil and salts	lbs.	0	6	3,715	**
Benzene	gals.	86,734	51,700	1,375,609	**
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	17,640	65,615	3,114,441	**
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	66,624	101,370	1,639,433	**
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	520,747	322,681	4,726,701	**
Other coaltar acids	lbs.	86,461	22,869	878,543	**
Dimethylaniline	lbs.	0	0	4,143	**
Diphenylamine	lbs.	0	228,525	880,725	**
Dyes, stains color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:					
Color lakes and toners	lbs.	234,171	217,595	1,342,656	**
Indigo synthetic (all forms)	lbs.	0	500	600	**
Sulfur black	lbs.	8,660	0	265,972	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains	lbs.	698,302	706,228	6,366,055	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined	lbs	38,401	0	62,001	**
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes	lbs.	600	0	20,920	**
Phenol	lbs.	919,730	6,537,097	12,517,291	28,949,694
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin	lbs.	76,336	48,035	530,243	**
Fthalic anhydride	lbs.	4,265,280	988,220	12,743,850	3,400,820
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	2,727	3,416	27,577	29,822
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:					
Accelerators	lbs.	303,806	351,888	2,554,068	**
Antioxidants	lbs.	674,041	504,087	4,794,374	**
Other	lbs.	367,197	222,241	4,051,024	**
Toluene	lbs.	11,284,374	4,847,151	107,659,406	40,963,518

** Not separately reported in first six months of 1956.

IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	5,943,261	6,185,918	40,488,069	46,261,076
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	2,139,289	3,991,318	21,102,500	23,223,584
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	162,687	426,926	1,518,006	2,285,798
Dutiable	lbs.	0	0	119,065	761,486
Naphthalene, melting point, less than 79° C.	lbs.	8,867,200	6,470,735	55,167,906	55,472,256
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	64,566	90,273	291,137	457,650
Xylene	lbs.	0	0	16,545	46,710

Coal Chemicals

car quotation to 18¼c. per pound, carload in drums price is 20¼c. and l.c.l. lots, 22¼c. per pound.

Picolines—Schedules for alpha, gamma and mixed picolines were unchanged from previous report. Best price on a-picoline was 41½c. per pound in tanks while carload price of g-picoline was $1.80 per pound. Five degree mixed picolines are quoted at 33c. per pound in less than carlot quantities.

Solvent Naphtha—Bureau of Mines figures indicate that sales of heavy crude solvent in August amounted to 641,028 gallons as against 627,512 gallons in the month previous. Sales in August of last year were 390,000 gallons. For the first eight months of this year, sales of heavy crude were 4,030,092 gallons compared to 3,452,800 gallons in the comparable period last year.

Toluene—Production in August amounted to 3,432,948 gallons as compared to 3,049,396 gallons in the previous month. Output in August, 1956, was 2,607,200 gallons. Production in the first eight months of this year was 26,335,940 gallons as against 23,795,900 gallons in the comparable period last year. Market conditions were unchanged from previous report. Exports in the first eigth months of this year totaled 14,952,695 gallons as compared to 5,689,377 gallons in the comparable period last year.

Dyes

Bonadur Red—Price was reduced on Bonadur Red and Bonadur Red Y last week, from $1.95 to $1.90 per pound. Terms, territorial and quantity differentials remain unchanged.

Intermediates

Dodecylbenzene—Listings of long standing remain unchanged. Tankcars are 12½c. per pound, carload in drums 14½c. and l.c.l. lots 15½c. per pound. Supply and demand were in balance.

Phthalic Anhydride—Exports for the first eight months of the year were up 9.3 million pounds over the comparable period last year with 4.2 million pounds having been shipped in August. Production for the eight month period this year continues in excess of 5 milion pounds of the total for that period last year. Consumers were holding comfortable inventories and there was no indication as yet that they would shorten inventory time in the coming weeks. Producing sources felt that the gradual uptrend in phthalic anhydride would continue but did not look for any dramatic changes in the market.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 3, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	787,825
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	33,546,110
Benzene	gals.	2,998,818
Coaltar	gals.	14,739,957
Creosote	gals.	571,808
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,189,421
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	11,436
Toluene	gals.	660,756
Xylene	gals.	190,602

J. T. Baker Business 'Normal' After Strike

J. T. Baker Chemical, Phillipsburg, N. J., has done a normal volume of business during August, September and October—following its seventy-five day strike—and it looks forward to steady growth and regular employment, Ralph A. Clark, vicepresident for sales, told the Easton (Pa.) Rotary Club last week.

In a "progress report" to the community, Mr. Clark emphasized the speed with which the plant got back into full production, and he also stated the belief of Baker officials that the community interest in the strike was helpful in getting the issues resolved.

"The men in our maintenance department were called back immediately," he said. "Our packaging and shipping people were called immediately and, in fact, worked overtime following their recall. The men in the manufacturing operations were called back just as soon as the boilers were fired up again. This was five to ten days following the signing of the contract, except for those assigned temporary work in the shipping and other departments."

Mr. Clark pointed out that Baker's customers, with few exceptions, returned to the company's products after the strike.

Industry Must Invest

—Continued from page 7

sired, or even to insure that it would benefit only nations friendly to the United States.

Second, he added, our contribution being in readily convertible currency, could be spent anywhere in the world. There would be no need on the part of the recipient country to spend it for American materials and technicians.

In fact, he said, it could as readily buy materials and hire its technicians from Iron Curtain countries. Thus we would indirectly be strengthening Iron Curtain economies and helping to spread communist propaganda into new areas.

Such men as Walter Reuther and Adlai Stevenson, Dr. Doan said, advocate that all of our foreign aid be channeled through the United Nations.

"Perhaps these gentlemen wish to appear humanitarian and global in their thinking," he said. "Humanitarianism and global thinking are necessary and desirable, but I submit that the globe is not at this time one big happy family, and we can ill afford humanitarianism in a form that may betray our own welfare and security."

Role of Private Enterprise

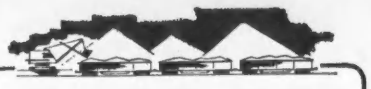
Dr. Doan sees the role of private enterprise in overseas investments as tending to take with it American standards of education, health, housing and other aspects of our culture.

Since the investments will be economic and self-sustaining, he said, we can gradually eliminate state-to-state aid as private capital takes over.

Dr. Doan called on the government to take some steps to encourage investment abroad, including tax concessions, extension of the concept of the Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation, and an improved insurance plan.

The greatest responsibility, he indicated, lies in the recipient countries themselves. It must be recognized that in some cases the basic instability of the government, or of its international relationships, is a strong deterrent to American investment.

Meanwhile, he said, we should reappraise tariff and trade policies to protect our domestic investment and living standards of our own people.



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Residue after Ignition	0.010	% Max.
Arsenic (As)	0.00003	% Max.
Heavy Metals (as Pb)	0.001	% Max.
Iron (Fe)	0.001	% Max.
Neutrality	Passes Test*	
pH of 5% Solution at 25°C	5.0-6.0	
Particle Size (Mesh)	At least 98% thru U.S. No. 20 Sieve	
	At least 90% thru U.S. No. 35 Sieve	
	At least 75% on U.S. No. 200 Sieve	

*A.C.S. neutrality test for reagent ammonium sulfate.

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Fermentation – as an activating agent, nutrient, and for pH control.

Cosmetics – in formulations for home permanent hair waving, in shampoos.

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A major producer announced price reductions on sodium benzoate and benzoic acid. The reduction on sodium benzoate, USP, in carlot and trucklot, amounts to 3½ cents per pound. Reductions on less carlots, with a thousand pound minimum shipment, amounts to 1 cent per pound. Declines in technical benzoic acid, carlot and trucklot, is 5 cents per pound, while the reduction on less carlots, 1,000 pound minimum, is 1 cent per pound. On USP material with 1,000 pound minimum, the reduction amounts to 4 cents per pound.

Last change in vitamin markets was the $2 per kilo drop for ascorbic acid of early last month. Vitamin A was in good demand from both food and pharmaceutical industries, according to reports from reliable trade sources queried. Production of thiamin and derivatives continues to hold to a high level as reports for the first eight months of 1957 indicate that output was 37 thousand pounds more this year than in the comparable period last year. Niacin and niacinamide were moving in seasonally good volume. The competition in the latter market between domestic firms has become increasingly heavy this year with the addition of new production facilities. Production in the eight months period this year amounts to roughly 1.6 million pounds as against 1.5 million last year.

Producers of antibiotics continued to hold comfortable inventories in the face of good demands during the past several weeks. Production is up on both streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin by about 10 million grams through August of this year over the like period last year. Prices are firm and unchanged. Sulfonamides output continues in excess of 400,000 pounds over last year, according to the Census Bureau report of August.

Mercurials salts were unchanged in price last week. Trade sources were quick to point out that the salts would more likely be sensitive to competitive imports than to fluctuations in the mercury metal market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., 5c. per lb.
USP, 1,000 lbs. min., 4c. per lb.
Sodium benzoate, USP, c.l., t.l., 3½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
63.23	63.23	63.22	65.22

For Current Prices see Page 9

Antibiotics — Producers continued to maintain comfortable inventories in the face of good demands during the past several weeks. Prices were firm and unchanged. Exports of penicillin and salts, both bulk and dosage forms, during August amounted to 84,413,112 million units. Exports of streptomycin, bulk and dosage, was 3,181,570 grams while shipments of dihydrostreptomycin were 8,750,195 grams. Antibiotics, unclassified, accounted for an additional 12,809,299 grams of export traffic.

Benzoic Acid—A major producer announced new schedules for both techincal and USP acid effective immediately.

For USP material, 100 pound fiber drums inclusive, 2,000 pound lots, the price will be 48c. per pound. In 1,000 pound lots, same packing, price will be 50c. per pound.

For technical material in 200 pound fiber drums inclusive, c.l. and t.l. price is 37c. per pound while in 2,000 pound lots, price will be 41c. and 1,000 pound minimum, 43c. per pound. Prices are for single shipments, freight allowed.

Caffeine—Imports from West Germany in the month of August totaled 76,348 pounds valued at $162,461 for a per pound value of approximately $2.13. Caffeine continued to meet with good demand as a result of the upsurge in calls for materials which go into analgesic and antipyretic formulations. Domestic makers prices were unchanged and steady at the levels established in the trade in July when caffeine was dropped 50c. per pound to the $2.50 level for anhydrous, and 17c. per pound to a $2.33 mark for hydrous material.

Camphor—Imports of refined camphor during the month of August totaled 1,300 pounds while synthetic imports were 11,200 pounds. Exports of natural and synthetic camphor during the month amounted to 23,960 pounds. Last price change in the market was the 5c. per pound reduction on tablets in May of this year. Domestic stocks were adequate, demand routine.

Cinchona Derivatives—Imports of quinine sulfate in the month of August totaled 56,164 ounces as against 10,000 ounces in the previous month. Imports of quinidine and salts during the month were 50,582 ounces as against 89,040 ounces in the previous month. Quinine salts were meeting with good demand currently as a result of the seasonal upsurge in pharmaceutical demand for materials which traditionally go into antipyretic and analgesic products.

Colchicine—Price was quoted ranging from $27.50 to $35.50 per ounce. Traditionally used in the treatment of gout, colchicine in recent years has come under medical investigation since researchers have discovered that the drug prevents clotting inside cells, a necessary step before cancer cells can separate and grow. In the botanical field, the drug has been of value in new plant breeding. Chromosones, or inheritance factors, are doubled in plant cells with the result that varieties are produced which might otherwise take many generations of breeding. Studies underway indicate that colchicine may be useful in producing larger blooms and stronger petals in ornamental plants.

Mercurials—Price schedules were unchanged last week. Trade sources pointed out that mercurial salts would normally be more sensitive to price competitive imports than they are to fluctuation in the mercury metal market. Added to this is the fact that tonnage has dropped in recent years as inroads in medicinal mercurial salts markets have been made by more potent and less expensive synthetics.

Sodium Benzoate—A major producer announced new schedules for sodium benzoate USP effective immediately. In 100 pound fiber drums inclusive, c.l. and t.l. price will be 38c. per pound while 2,000 pound lots will list at 43c. and 1,000 pounds at 45c. per pound. Prices are for single shipments, freight allowed.

Tartrates—Prices in effect for over a year were unchanged. The current stability of prices in the import tartaric acid market was felt by some sources to have imparted a firm tone to the domestic material. How-

Drug and Fine Chemicals Output: August

The following statistics relating to production of selected drugs, vitamins and fine chemicals, are compiled by the Tariff Commission. Production figures are given for August of the current year as well as for the comparable month one year ago. Where possible, aggregate figures for the two years are given. Figures relate to bulk material only and where no figure is given, it is because data on hand is believed to be incomplete or because data would reveal confidential information.

		August 1957	*August 1956*	*First Eight Months 1957*	*First Eight Months 1956*
Acetylsalicylic Acid	lbs.	1,239,576	1,045,624	10,597,455	11,795,771
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	16,091,214	18,457,951	154,258,974	144,990,261
Penicillin salts	million units	42,363,126	38,667,992	378,162,135	299,230,500
Streptomycin	gms.	7,078,367	5,041,626	62,261,255	50,180,165
Sulfonamides	lbs.	224,975	236,774	2,447,954	2,035,583
Ascorbic Acid and Salts	lbs.	212,131	175,851	1,913,195	1,867,850
Niacin and Amide	lbs.	198,173	204,710	1,674,007	1,539,568
Thiamin and Derivatives	lbs.	18,318	17,339	189,480	152,977

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ever, there was no indication of any price changes in the offing for any of the tartrates. Imports of tartaric acid in August amounted to 174,274 pounds as against 218,806 pounds in the previous month.

Vitamins—Prices were steady and unchanged in vitamin markets, according to reports from sources contacted here last week. Vitamin A for use in margarine and in food enrichment was moving in good volume while pharmaceutical demand for crystalets of vitamin A acetate and vitamin A acetate plus D_2 was holding up well. Exports of vitamins A and D during the month of August totaled 31,236 pounds as against 17,442 pounds in the previous month.

Ascorbic acid exports during the month were 26,378 pounds compared to 26,274 pounds in July. The $2 per kilo reduction in ascorbic acid price in early October was the last change noted in vitamin markets.

Exports of thiamin in August amounted to 6,184 pounds and 5,673 pounds in July while exports of other B-vitamins excepting B_1 and B_{12} totaled 26,884 and 39,570 pounds respectively for the two months. Shipments of vitamins, unclassified, were 8,758 pounds on August as against 13,144 pounds in the previous month.

Botanicals

Price structure of belladonna root and powder was somewhat weaker last week as dealers awaited new crop material. Stocks of the item were adequate and demands largely routine. There was no further change in the supply picture on ipecac root. Buyers remained on the sidelines in the absence of any substantial available stocks. Demand for lobelia herb was holding up well although it was felt by some sources that the item had not attracted as much interest as might have been expected in view of the high prices and relatively light supply position which have prevailed in the trade over the past few seasons. A good collection of lobelia this year assures consumers of an adequate supply, it was said. Needs for wild cherry bark were well held though dealers professed to some disappointment that the current surge in demand for medicinal pharmaceuticals for use in fighting colds and influenza had apparently not carried over into the crude drugs business.

France further devaluated the franc last week by slapping a twenty percent tax on all imports. The stringent economy move was an added hardship for dealers at primary centers in this country who normally move virtually the entire crop of witch hazel leaves and passion flower herb to France.

Belladonna—Root was quoted at 30c. per pound while leaves listed at 32c. Structure was weaker as dealers here awaited new crop material. Stocks were adequate, demand routine.

Hellebore Root—Domestic material was quoted ranging in price from 70c. to 75c. per pound. Stocks were adequate for trade requirements. Withdrawals continued steady at a low volume.

Ipecac Root—Price was quoted at $9 per pound for root and $10 for powder. Offerings were limited as they have been for many weeks. Buyers were on the sidelines.

Lobelia Herb—Price was steady and unchanged at 70c. per pound. Demand was holding well although it was felt that the material had not attracted as much attention as might have been expected in view of the relatively light supply and high prices prevailing in the trade for the past few seasons. The harvest this year has assured consumers of adequate supplies on this material.

Mandrake Root—Price ranged from 50c. to 52c. per pound. Withdrawals for use in the production of podophyllum resin continue steady at a moderate level. Stocks of mandrake were considered adequate for trade requirements.

FDA Definition Offered For Habit-Forming Drugs

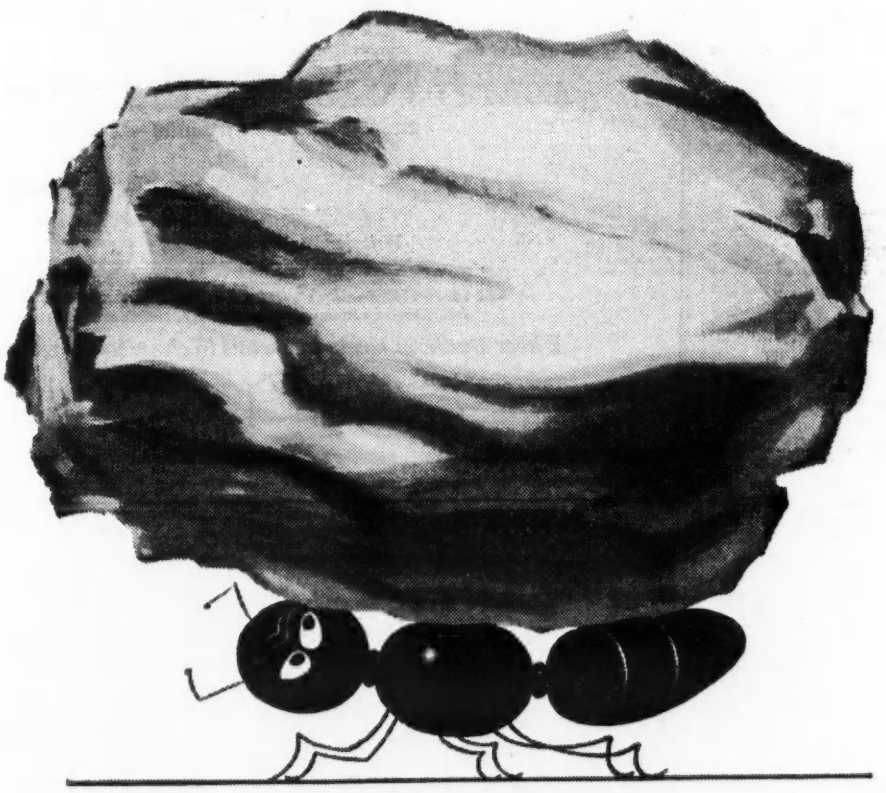
The identity of habit-forming drugs has been made more definite and accurate in amendments to the regulations of the Food and Drug Administration, to go into effect in thirty days. The agency announced that it has approved the changes proposed to be made in the regulations announced in the *Federal Register* August 20 (OPD, 8/26/57).

The amendments do not envision any changes in enforcement procedures of the agency but are more in the nature of editorial corrections in existing regulations.

The principal effect is to discontinue the old style of sometimes using the trade or proprietary name of the drug as its official or common name. The hope is that this will eliminate some of the difficulties in identifying drugs involved in court actions.

The amended regulations will continue to group the drugs according to their parent substance, and list each drug in its group according to its chemical name, common or official name (if any), and by some of the trade or other names given to it.

Any person who will be adversely affected by the listing may file written objections within thirty days. Unless the amendments are stayed by the filing of objections and a request for public hearing, they are to become effective November 26.



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Obituaries

Farley Acree

Dr. Farley Acree, an organic chemistry researcher, died October 22 in Washington, D. C. He was eighty-one years old.

Dr. Acree pioneered in the determination of hydrogen ion measurements, the basis of all present pH standards. He was also known for his work in developing the industrial utilization of agricultural waste products, particularly wood.

Gerty T. Cori

Dr. Gerty Theresa Cori, biochemist who shared the 1947 Nobel prize in medicine for studies on the body's use of starches and sugars, died October 26 in Saint Louis, Mo. She was sixty-one years old.

Dr. Cori and her husband, with whom she shared the prize, were honored for their work on enzymatic synthesis of glycogen, or animal starch. Their studies led to the discovery and crystallization of a new enzyme called phosphorylase.

William D. Braidwood, retired treasurer of Corn Products Refining Company, New York, died October 28 in that city. He was seventy-six years old.

Verl L. Elliot, controller for Atlantic Refining Company, died October 25 in Philadelphia. He was sixty-three. Mr. Elliot was credited with having originated the "LIFO" (last in-first out) system of valuing inventories, which is used throughout industry.

Earl J. Frazier, retired advertising man and former head of production at Procter & Gamble Company's Hamilton, Ont. plant, died October 27 in Mount Kisco, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old.

Norman O. Seagrave, president of Port Huron Sulphite & Paper Company, Port Huron, Mich., died October 24 in that city. He was fifty-eight years old.

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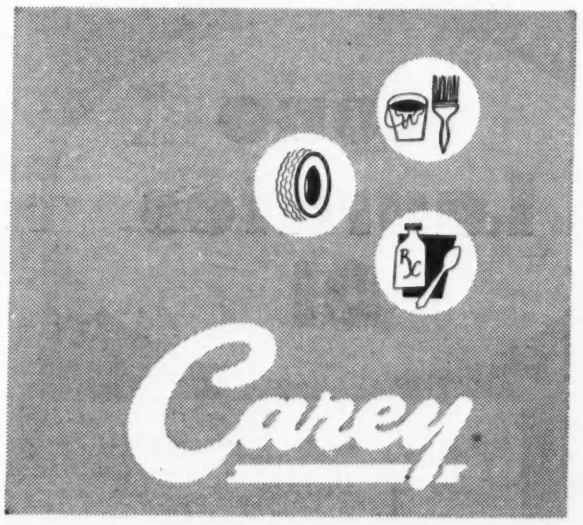

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GYPSUM—358 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
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HEXACHLOROETHANE—200 bgs, Hamburg
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—150 dms, Independent Chemical Corp, Hamburg
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IODINE, CRUDE—60 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
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IRON BLUE—24 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—1,200 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London
IRON POWDER—33 pails, A Johnson & Co, Gothenburg
LACTALBUMIN—220 dms, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—33 dms, Empire Trust Co, Rotterdam
120 bgs, Empire Trust Co, Rotterdam
230 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
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LAVANDIN OIL—5 dms, Bertrand Freres, Cannes
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
36 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
LIME OIL—9 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Neumann Busle & Wolfe, Vera Cruz
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
LITHARGE—368 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—70 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—28 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
16 cs, Daarnhower & Co, Singapore
16 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA TRISILICATE—9 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—1 dm, Burgess Battery Co, Bombay
MERCURY—1,000 flks, Cadiz
1-METHYLNAPHTHALENE—3 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
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MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
10,000 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Alexandria
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS—1,455 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Bombay
500 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—200 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—99 bgs, Trans World Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
1,249 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
7,474 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Gdynia
NAPHTHOL—50 dms, Kaufmann & Vinson, Genoa
NUTMEG—179 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Tandjong Priok
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210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
156 dms, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
160 bgs, Colombo
399 bgs, Djakarta
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SESAME SEED, HULLED—1,000 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
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OSSEINE—500 bgs, Kind & Knox, Antwerp
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,600 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Curacao
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—100 bgs, Glasgow
SILICO MANGANESE—218 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Yokohama

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CALCIUM CHLORIDE—2,000 bgs, D M Hicks, Antwerp
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CASEIN—60 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Buenos Aires
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
DEXTRIN—312 bgs, Adhesive Products, Amsterdam
GELATIN—20 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
NUTMEG—35 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hong Kong
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
798 bgs, Singapore
SODIUM ALGINATE—25 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM BICARBONATE—199 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
SODIUM CHLORITE—50 dms, Mattoon & Co, Bremen
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Petroleum Derivatives

Some time ago, it was predicted that benzene imports would fall off in the last half of 1957. Such was the case in July. However, the latest foreign trade statistics from the Census Bureau indicated that benzene imports (both coaltar and petroleum varieties) increased by some 3 million gallons in August. Observers last week speculated that this might be an attempt by some consumers to further soften the domestic market. While no toluene was imported in July, sixty-eight thousand pounds were shipped here from Canada in August. At the same time, approximately 11 million pounds of the aromatic went overseas, off 18 million pounds compared with July.

The market last week—as in preceding weeks—was rather uneventful. With the exception of microcrystalline and paraffin waxes, the petroleum derivatives were moving in more or less routine fashion. For the partial aromatics, demand was said to be rather slow with supplies ample to go around. A trade source said the export market for these materials has been adversely effected by tariff increases abroad—notably, France—and in some areas by restrictions coupled with the need for credit.

But despite the restrictions that many foreign governments have placed on imports lately, U. S. exports increased during the first half of this year. According to figures from the Department of Commerce, petroleum products—finished and semi-finished manufactures—shipped abroad during that period were valued at $387.3 million. For the corresponding six month period in 1956, exports of these same materials amounted to $199.7 million, and for the last half of 1956 $277.3 million. While there was a decrease in exports to Canada so far this year, the Commerce department pointed out, there was a noticeable rise in shipments of petroleum products to Western Europe and the Far East.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
106.74	106.74	106.83	105.71

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Imports in August (both coaltar and petroleum source material), as reported by the Census Bureau, amounted to 5,943,261 gallons. Most of the benzene—4,197,018 gallons, to be exact—was shipped from the USSR. Principal sources of the remainder were West Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland and Danzig, in that order.

The Bureau of Census reported benzene exports in August of 86,734 gallons, up considerably from the 28,617 gallons shipped from these shores in July. Most of the gallonage found its way to Pakistan and the Korean Republic.

It was generally believed earlier that benzene imports would not increase much above the July level of 3 million gallons. Asked to comment on the record increase in imports in August, trade sources expressed different views. However, it was held by some that the imports may be an attempt by some consumers to further soften the aromatics' market.

Partial Aromatics—The market was variously described last week as not bad, not terribly good, and just a trifle soft. Added, the comment from a reliable source that demand was far from excessive and that supplies were in most cases plentiful. To be concluded, as observers did, the general tone of the market did not change appreciably during the month of October.

Largest quantities of the partial aromatics being sold went to the paint and coatings' trades, primary outlets. Relaxed buying interest on the part of insecticide formulators was also noted.

Presently, one member of the trade mentioned, the export market is feeling the effects of tariff increases abroad on imports. France is a notable example as various and sundry people in that country's government tackle the financial problems of la belle pays. And in the Far East and in South America, in addition to import restrictions, it was said, credit was being asked.

Toluene—There was a considerable drop-off in toluene exports in August. The Bureau of Census reported that 11,284,374 pounds were shipped from U. S. ports in that month, compared with the July figure of 29,797,684 pounds.

Surprisingly enough, 68,144 pounds of toluene were imported from Canada in August. There were no imports in July.

While there have been rumors off and on to the contrary, no action has been taken recently to reduce toluene prices. However, the way the market was shaping up last week, market observers said, aromatics' prices may be expected to soften in the not too distant future. Sales volume, reportedly, has not increased as much as was anticipated last summer.

Xylene—The same must be said of the market last week as was reported previously. Quotations remained unchanged. Regarding prices, market observers were divided as to the possibility of a new price structure. The tone of the market was described as somewhat soft, as overproduction continued to tell its tale.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Sources in the trade last week spoke enthusiastically about current business volume. Demand, it was said, has been steady from many outlets but especially so from the food packaging industry which of late has found new items to wrap in microcrystalline laminated paper.

While domestic sales have continued to rise, foreign demand, reportedly, has not increased. However, observers believed that sales abroad should improve as more modern methods of packaging are introduced by the supermarkets, now becoming a part of the urban scene in many parts of the world.

All factors considered, producers feel they are not being unrealistic in predicting a bright sales picture in 1958.

Paraffin—Buying interest, reportedly, has improved since last summer when it was comparatively good. Some of the increase in sales may be attributed to continued demand from the milk carton coating outlets, sources mentioned. Regarding prices, observers said nothing new was expected. In general, a firm market is expected to remain so.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended October 18, 1957, indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,747,000 barrels, an increase of 18,000 barrels from the preceding week.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during September totaled 31,648,671 barrels, or an average of 1,054,956 barrels per calendar day, the Arabian American Oil Company annuonced recently. This compares with 31,438,095 barrels, or an average of 1,047,936 barrels per calendar day, during the same month last year.

Aramco's total production of crude oil during the first nine months of 1957 averaged 976,814 barrels per calendar day, compared with an average of 1,040,981 barrels per calendar day, during the same period last year.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 19 totaled 284,878,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 283,314,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,564,000 barrels comprising an increase of 109,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,455,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consumers continued to show an active interest in potato starch and Siamese tapioca flour for forward delivery. Trading in most textile and leather chemicals lacked volume and was confined to prompt delivery. Market tone was fairly steady and prices were without change. Chemicals were in moderate request against current contracts, while new business was restricted to actual needs. Corn starch and dextrin remained steady, despite light consuming demand. Egg derivatives were quiet, except yolk which moved in fair volume for prompt needs.

Tanners showed only limited interest in tanning materials replacements and demand was limited to nearby shipment. Replacements were quotably unchanged.

Man-made fibers have shown a consistent gain in their use by apparel and textile manufacturers from 1937 through 1955, according to the special October supplement of the Textile Economics Bureau. The supplement presents data on 102 end uses of the man-made fibers, cotton, wool, silk, linen and the hard and soft vegetable fibers through 1955.

The end use consumption of a total of 6,693,900,000 pounds of fiber in 1955 (excluding the hard and soft vegetable fibers) man-made fibers accounted for 1,743,600,000 pounds or 26 percent. In 1937, man-made fibers consumption amounted to 340,800,000 pounds or 7 percent of a total of 4,714,700,000 pounds of all fibers. Cotton's share in 1937 and 1955 respectively was 79½ percent and 64½ percent; wool 12 percent and 9 percent; silk 1½ percent and less than 1 percent; and linen was less than 1 percent in both periods.

The Bureau points out that simple, pound-for-pound comparisons of textile fibers do not adequately assess the position of man-made fibers in the textile industry. On the basis of utility poundage, which would measure the full use derived from any given pound of fiber, the man-made fiber position would be much higher. Utility poundage would take into account first the different processing losses incurred in the various fibers through the weaving and knitting stage; second, the sheerness or coarseness of the fabric produced per pound of fiber; and third, the wear-life of products made of different fibers.

Cattle hide and kip side leathers production was estimated at 2,274,000 hides in August by Tanners Council and totaled 13,103,000 for the first half of 1947; calf and whole and whole kip skins, 818,000 and 4,810,000 respectively; goat and kid skins, 1,785,000 and 11,685,000, respectively and sheep and lamb skins, 2,195,000 and 13,619,000, respectively.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
103.54	103.54	103.53	108.55

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Activity in bichromates was chiefly reported for prompt needs. Deliveries against contracts moved in fair volume. Prices reminded steady and unchanged.

Sodium Acetate—Business was reported restricted to actual needs. Quotations were held at current levels.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers absorbed moderate lots for immediate delivery. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Sulfonated Oils—Small lots were in fair request for spot delivery. Prices were without change.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Consumers continued to take moderate quantities for immediate requirements. Prices were maintained at former levels. Flake was unchanged at $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, and powder, $1.30 to $1.33, spot according to quantity. Technical was ranged from $1.03 to $1.08 per pound, depending seller and quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Demand was reported spotty and limited to prompt delivery. All grades were well held at unchanged quotations. Gum was quoted at $9.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $9.12; dark canary, $9.22 and white, $8.96 same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Business continued spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Market remained steady at prevailing prices. Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply continued to decline and dropped 2,509,000 bushels to 92,598,000 bushels for the week ended October 25, compared with 50,022,000 for the corresponding week last year it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Demand was reported quite active—for prompt requirements. Prices remained steady and ranged from $1.17 to $1.21 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Potato Starch—Active inquiry continued for delivery during the next six months. Actual trading was still spotty for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Carlots were held at 6¼c., per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixon line. The Idaho market also was steady at 6½c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Stocks on spot ranged from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Demand was confined to actual needs. Prices were without change. Raw flour was held at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse and refined, 8½c. to 9c., depending upon quantity. Shipments were held at 5c. to 5½c., carlots, exdock, according to quality.

Tapioca Flour—Consumer interest for Siamese flour replacements continued active for prompt and forward shipment. Medium was maintained at 5.55c. to 5.65c. per pound, carlots, exdock, as to quality and A, 6.05c., same basis. Interest in Brazilian flour was restricted to an occasional lot for prompt shipment. Carlots were nominal at 9½c. per pound, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Canadian leather footwear production in July amounted to 2,656,999 pairs, a decline of 621,846 pairs from June but an increase of 247,456 pairs over July 1956. Production for the first 7 months of 1957 totaled 24,828,889 pairs compared with 24,544,614 produced in the corresponding period of 1956, an increase of 284,275 pairs. Footwear produced with leather soles totaled 8,585,252 pairs, compared with 9,727,765 pairs a year earlier.

Chestnut Extract—Market was quiet but steady. Replacements were held at former levels. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 8½c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment, and 68 percent, 9.59c., same basis.

Cutch—Business was spotty. Replacements were unchanged at 7½c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

Myrobalans—Primary market was unchanged and fairly steady. Buying interest lagged. Genuine J1's were quoted at $60 to $62 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's, at $75 to $76, and Bombay, at $55 to $56, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—While business was slow, replacements were maintained at unchanged levels. Solid clarified was held at 10.7429c. per pound, and ordinary at 9.8035c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment.

Valonia—Consumer inquiry continued light. Offers for shipment were held at former levels. Beards were offered at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $73 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound.

Wattle—Steady tone prevailed at primary centers. All grades for shipment were maintained at prevailing quotations. Trading was light and spotty. Fair average bark was quoted at $82 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment, and merchantable, $77 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent, was held at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South African extract at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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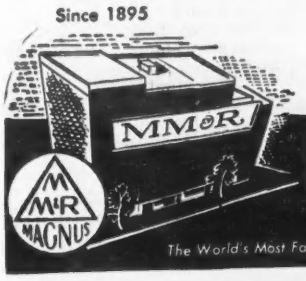

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Actual price shifts, with the exception of a few seeds and spices and one essential oil, were nearly universally downward. However, despite this, the general firming tone of the developing holiday market was noted in the heightened demand for seasonal items. Chamomile oil, which was characterized during the past weeks by abrupt advances attributed to short supply on spot, is being nominally listed at $375 per pound by a number of major spot dealers. The oil is nearly unavailable. In the seeds and spices market, nutmeg and mace continued to show some strength, a development that only began two or three weeks ago. Previously the market for the two items had been soft in tone as the result of high quotations on spot. Basically, the supply picture for both items is strong and so despite the occasional soft periods in the market, the overall picture is one of firmness.

Softening oils included abies, almond, fir, hemlock, sandalwood and citronella oil. The latter two, of course, have been easing on spot for some time. The situation in the other softening materials appeared to be resultant of eroded demand. Stocks piling up have prompted them to move material at the present softening prices. The condition appears to reflect the general economic picture rather than any insular trend within essential oils.

A number of materials declined in the aromatic chemicals market last week also. Among them was anethol which has been on the soft side for some time.

Price Trends

Advanced

Chamomile oil, $25 per lb.
Cloves, Madagcascar, ½c. per lb.
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Fennelseed, Rumanian, med. light, 2c. per lb.
Mace, No. 2, siftings, 5c. per lb.
Nutmegs, W. I., 5c. per lb.
East Indian, recon., 5c. per lb.
Whole, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Abies oil, 25c. per lb.
Almond oil, 10c. per lb.
Anethol, 5c. per lb.
Anisic aldehyde, 15c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Corianderseed, Rumanian, recl., ½c. per lb.
Fir oil, Canadian, 10c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian split 1c. per lb.
Sierra Leone, 2c. per lb.
Hemlock oil, 25c. per lb.
Juniper berry oil, 10c. per lb.
Paprika, Bulgarian fancy, 1c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Polish, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
152.35	149.92	145.82	142.31

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Abies—What one dealer called an improvement in the spot supply position softened the price of this oil here last week, it was reported. The new price is a range of $4 to $4.50 per pound or 25c. less than had been previously quoted. A slight further move in the same direction is considered possible though not highly probable.

Almond—A slight shift downward was noted in the spot price position of this oil last week. The new listing, a range of about $3.15 to $3.50 per pound is 10c. less than had been previously quoted on spot. The movement was considered somewhat in keeping with the present post-seasonal period in the market. Also, it was said, there had been a softening of demand coupled with the usual development of supply.

A raw material report released by the Foreign Agricultural Service noted that the 1957 Moroccan crop of sweet almonds was unofficially estimated at 3,300 short tons, shelled basic, which closely approximates the average production of 3,400 tons for the 1950-1950 period. The trade estimates, the report noted, that over 75 percent of the crop, or about 2,600 tons, will be moved in export channels, principally to France and West Germany.

Bergamot—A London report has noted the earlier announced increase in price of 15% by the Bergamot Consortium. The outlook for the price, according to the English source, was not favorable and stocks were said to be in short supply, thus making it necessary not only to augment the price, but also to ration the amount of oil that will be available in the next few months. This situation was brought about by the period of great heat in Southern Italy which has materially affected the growth of fruit.

Chamomile—The position of this material on spot has become so tight in supply that nominal listings are going into effect on the part of a number of major dealers. The nominal quote listed by most dealers was $350 per pound or $25 per ton more than was previously quoted. Two weeks ago the price of this material skyrocked $50 over its previous quote. The sudden and great price hikes are attributed to the impossibility of acquiring the raw material for processing. At present, there is virtually none available and there is none in sight in the immediate future, it was said.

Fir—A reversal in price position of this oil has begun to take place on spot, a major dealer here reported last week. For some time, fir oil was tight in supply as the result of the withdrawal from production of a number of major producers. Now, however, the situation has been remedied somewhat and as a result, the price is beginning to soften on spot. The first active indication is the price decline offered last week. The new listing for Canadian fir oil, about $4.80 per pound, is 10c. per pound less than was previously quoted. It was also noted that further declines may be expected on spot.

Hemlock—This material has declined on spot somewhat as the result of what one major producer called a sharp decline in demand. The slackening demand, it was noted, has resulted in surplus stocks in the hands of dealers and producers, thus prompting the softening price. The new spot listing is a range of $2.50 to $2.75 or 25c. less per pound than had been previously quoted. Unless some movement is inspired by this price shift, dealers may be prompted to resort to further declines.

Juniper Berry—Improved supply conditions without a related movement in demand has resulted in a softening tone in the juniper berry oil market, one source here noted last week. Currently the material is selling within a range of $2.90 to $3.15 per pound or 10c. per pound less than had been previously quoted.

Orange—The French orange flower crop, according to a recent London report, which had been provisionally estimated at 150,000 kg., did not quite reach this figure. The final crop, the report said, amounted to about 140,000 kg.

Rose de Mai—A recent London report said that this year, owing to weather which was less favorable than last, the rose de mai crop amounted to only 473,000 kg. The growers, however, the report said, were satisfied with the standing price of 250 francs a kilo which Grasse perfumers have agreed to pay.

Rue—This material has been moved upward in position somewhat, a dealer here on spot reported last week. The movement is attributed, not to any particular improvement in demand but rather to a lack of it. What has occurred, it was said, is that deminishing demand has resulted in limited distillation of raw material, thus making for a scarcity of supply on spot. Thus, what material is available has hardened in spot tone. Currently the material is available at a range of $2.75 to $3.00 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—This material, which has been soft on spot for some little time, declined slightly in price last week. The movement has been attributed to the factors that have been effecting the market all along, i.e., surpluses of material on spot coupled with a somewhat slack demand picture. The downward movement this time was only slight, a 5c. per pound drop to a range of $1.45 to $1.60 per pound.

Anisic Aldehyde—One major producer softened the tone of this aromatic chemical somewhat on spot last week. The new listing, a range of $1.85 to $2.15 per pound is 15c. less than had been previously quoted.

Citronellyl acetate—this material plus the related items, citronellyl formate and citronellyl propionate, softened in spot listings last week in response to earlier developments in the source markets, it has

Essential Oils

been reported here by one major producer. The new listings for the acetate material are 35c. less than was previously listed or $3.30 per pound for material sold in containers in 25-50 pound units; $3.40 per pound for material sold in 5 to 10 pound units and $3.55 for citronellyl acetate sold by the pound. Citronellyl formate was eased 65c. per pound and was being sold on spot for $4.40 for material in 25 to 50 pound units; $4.50 per pound for material sold in 5 to 10 pound units and $4.65 for citronellyl formate sold by the pound. Citronellyl propionate was softened 35c. per pound to a $5.65 listing for material sold in 25 to 50 pound units; $5.75 for material sold in 5 to 10 pound units and $5.90 for material sold by the pound.

Geranyl Acetate — This material has eased further on spot along with the related materials geranyl butyrate, geranyl formate and geranyl propionate. The acetate material slipped down 25c. per pound to a $2.55 listing for material sold in 200 to 400 pound units; $2.60 for material sold in 25 to 50 pound lots; $2.70 per pound for material sold in 5 to 10 pound units and $2.85 for material sold by the pound. Geranyl butyrate fell away 70c. per pound from its previous spot listing, now being offered at $5.30 per pound for material sold in 25 to 50 pound units; $5.40 per pound for material sold in 5 to 10 pound units and $5.55 for material sold by the pound. Geranyl formate softened to the tune of 60c. per pound, now being offered on spot for $5.30 per pound in 25 to 50 pound units; $5.40 per pound for material in 5 to 10 pound units and $5.55 per pound for material in one pound units. Geranyl propionate, the greatest loser in this easing market, softened 90c. per pound on spot. The new quotes for this material are $5.45 per pound for material in 25 to 50 pound units and $5.55 for material sold in 5 to 10 pound units.

Seeds and Spices

Cassias—One dealer here noted last week that Batavias and Korintjes continued steady although there were only minor price changes during the week. Imports of Saigon continued to move in orderly fashion, and shipment levels remained steady. The excellent quality of the Saigons which had arrived helped to minimize the importance of premiums asked over Indonesian grades.

Cloves—Zanzibars were said to be very tight as origin prices were well above Madagascar levels. Madagascars, on the other hand, were lower and once again appeared cheap.

Pepper—There was what one dealer on spot called a "nervously firm" undertone to the market last week, though there were no quotable price changes to report. Activity in general, the source said, was not large enough to add anything to spot levels, but India and Singapore ruled a fraction over our levels. Indonesia alone remained competitive and even here the discounts were very small. The lower levels seemed to discourage Brazilian offerings; thus this source was not acting as a drag on the market.

A recount of the supply situation revealed the market to be statistically sound. New York stocks were as small as they had been in years. Imports to date were claimed to be at least 10 percent below a year ago. Afloat pepper of all origins which will arrive this month is estimated at approximately 1,200 tons. Supplies in the pipe lines throughout the country have been allowed to run down because of the gradually declining market over the past 60 days. This does not necessarily mean that the price trend must reverse itself, the source noted, but it does minimize the risk of further decline at the present time.

Water-Base Paints

—Continued from page 7

important roles in boosting sales of latex paints. These paints are easy to apply and cover well. They are practically odorless. There is no fire hazard. The finished coating is tough and washable. Spills can be cleaned up with soap and water. Roughly 82 percent of the 55 million gallons of latex paints sold last year were for interiors. Already in some suburban areas, where the do-it-yourself trend is most in evidence, latex paints outsell all other types by as much as 15 to 1.

"The surge in interest in vinyl acetate paints during the past year," Mr. Calsibet said, "has been in industrial primers and finishes. It is likely that this will be one of the largest markets for this type of finish.

"Latex paints, which include rubber-base paints, have grown faster than anticipated. In 1948, no one expected that sales would increase more than 500 times by 1956."

Schwarz Labs Produces Anti-Radiation Material

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., claims it has available the first commercial supply of AET (2-aminoethylisothiouronium bromide hydrobromide), a compound said to hold great promise for protection against radiation damage.

With the increasing use of atomic energy for military and industrial purposes and the growing use of x-rays for diagnosis and therapy, an effective, safe, inexpensive agent is urgent.

The enthusiastic reports of scientists both in the United States and England indicates that AET has the necessary properties to meet this need.

Extensive experiments have been carried out on mice showing that when AET is administered prior to exposure to radiation all of the animals survive while untreated animals exposed to the same radiation die.

Similar protective effects have been demonstrated in monkeys by Drs. B. G. Crouch and R. R. Overman at the University of Tennessee. Experimental studies on humans are now being started.

Westvaco Mineral Products Names New Sales Manager

Westvaco Mineral Products Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed a new sales manager. He is James R. Harris, formerly assistant sales manager of the division.

Mr. Harris succeeds Donald C. Oskin, who has been made vice-president and assistant division manager in charge of marketing (see separate story on page 3).

Mr. Harris has been with Westvaco's sales department since 1949, when he joined the company as assistant manager of phosphate sales. He became manager of phosphate sales the following year and, in 1954, was made assistant sales manager for the division.

Dunn Will Present Paper On the Food and Drug Law

Charles Wesley Dunn, general counsel for the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association and chairman of the food and drug law units of the American and New York bar organizations, will present to the conference of the Inter-American Bar Association in Buenos Aires, November 16, a paper on "The Food and Drug Law," described as a "summary of the United States law and a recommendation on the Latin-American law."

Flu 'Cures'

—Continued from page 3

ceed against ineffective products and false labeling, while FTC will enforce the law against false advertising.

The statement of Commissioner George P. Larrick of FDA, setting forth the agency's enforcement plan, follows:

"The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will take prompt action against any false and misleading claims by medicine manufacturers that products of limited benefit can effectively prevent or cure Asian flu or its complications.

"Such claims are contrary to the federal law, and the public interest.

"The public should be on guard against unwarranted claims for Asian flu medicine, and should seek the advice of a physician for proper and safe means of prevention and treatment of the disease. Food and Drug Administration intends to undertake vigorous enforcement action, if necessary, as provided under the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act."

FTC's Ideas

The statement of the Federal Trade Commission quoted a spokesman for the agency as follows:

"It is the duty of the commission to stop false and misleading advertising. There is no doubt that the commission will proceed against any person or corporation who attempts to associate his product with a disease it cannot prevent, alleviate, nor cure. In an effort to protect the public, the commission is actively checking all media of advertising, and will move promptly to eliminate any claims that are false or misleading. It will be guided by the best medical opinion available."

Nuclear Industry Seen Facing Two Hurdles

—Continued from page 5

economics. In some special cases, technical advantages may be sufficient to overcome higher processing costs," Mr. Schall went on.

Production of irradiated polyethylene appears to be attractive economically for special applications where increased thermal stability is required. However, it is doubtful that a major fraction of the production of polyethylene will be treated in this manner.

"Applications in organic synthesis range from high yield reactions such as chlorination of benzene which should be economically attractive in the near future to numerous low yield reactions which probably will be restricted to the pharmaceutical and fine chemical fields at least until radiation source costs are reduced appreciably," he added.

"Inorganic reactions, in general, are characterized by low product yields per unit of radiation energy and commercial application in this area will depend largely on the development of low cost sources of radiation energy.

"The application of irradiation of heterogeneous catalysts offers some interesting possibilities. However, a realistic evaluation of this area must await further experimental studies," Mr. Schall concluded.

Cuts in Costs

The cost of utilizing radiation processes is decreasing and is expected to come down even further, the men from Gulf pointed out. "It is quite likely that today's uneconomic process may be profitable tomorrow," they said.

"Those of us working in this field realize the tremendous problems of bringing any radiation-induced process to a production stage, but this valuable experience must be gained firsthand.

"Obviously the most fruitful field is that of petrochemicals, where the cost of many specialized products is high, and radiation processes will be able to compete in the near rather than in the distant future.

"The petroleum industry considers that there is a future in the use of ionizing radiation and all of the major firms have active research programs in this field. We are looking for a break-through in the cost of radiation, and when this happens, we shall be an eager customer," Messrs. Hardwick and Nejak pointed out.

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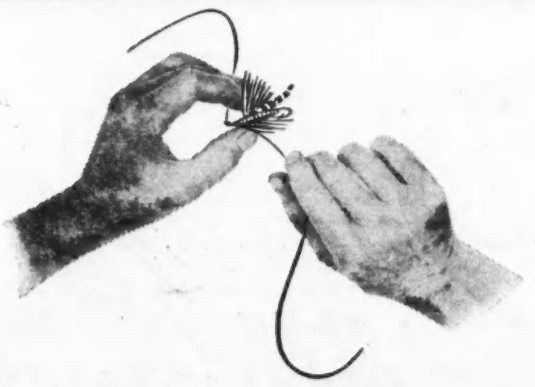

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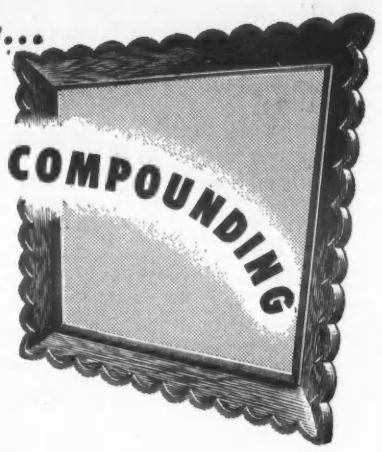

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FPVPC Convention Report

Paint Federation Must Meet Today's Needs

—*Continued from page 7*

pay for the entire operation. Some companies estimate that every dollar spent on research returns from one to five dollars in profits."

Progress in the coatings industry very likely will flow from a greater understanding of control of the pigment-vehicle interface, Mattiello memorial lecturer Dr. Albert C. Zettlemoyer told the federation. Dr. Zettlemoyer is professor of chemistry at Lehigh University and research director of the National Printing Ink Research Institute.

He predicted that the time will come when the pigment will be engineered to combine more tightly with vehicle component than usually occurs now. Chemical binding at the interface, Dr. Zettlemoyer suggested, may be the answer.

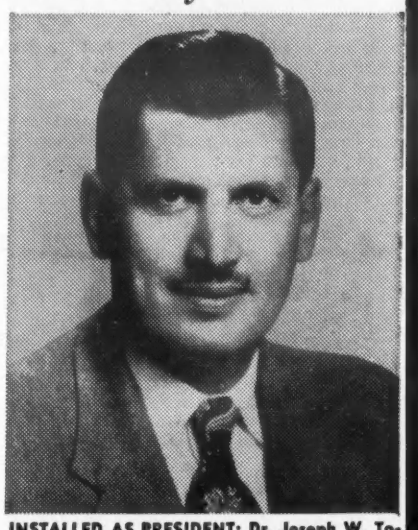
Election of Officers

Howard G. Sholl of the C. M. Athey Paint Company, Baltimore, Md., was named president-elect for the coming year. Mr. Sholl, formerly treasurer of FPVPC, will automatically succeed to the federation presidency at the 1958 convention.

Raymond C. Adams of Gilmore Paint & Varnish Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected treasurer of the organization. C. Homer Flynn was renamed executive secretary of the federation.

Newly-elected directors of the federation are: Gustave H. Wescott of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in Philadelphia; Ralph E. Pike of duPont in Flint, Mich.; Eugene H. Ott of Ferbert Schorndorfer Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Leslie A. Martin of Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex.

Mr. Glaser, the retiring president, was also continued on the FPVPC board of directors.



INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT: Dr. Joseph W. Tomecko of Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, installed last week as president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

Papers by FPVPC Affiliated Clubs

Solubility Parameters of Resins

CDIC Club

The problem of selecting the best solvent or solvent combinations for a given coating formulation is one which requires the time and attention of many chemists. The normal mode of operation is one of trial and error, sometimes guided by the concepts of "like dissolves like," or polarity. The inefficacy of these guides is well recognized by formulators, and has often been demonstrated. Fortunately, a scientific method is now available by which the paint chemists can make a logical selection of solvents for a given job. This is based on the concept of solubility parameter. The detailed background of this method was discussed extensively in the *Official Digest* for October, 1955, page 726.

At that time it was shown that solubility parameter can take the guess work out of

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choosing solvents and save a great deal of time. It can help to solve many of the perplexing problems which frequently occur in paint formulating. It also explains many of the unusual and anomalous results which are familiar to most of us. Not the least important aspect is the confidence inspired in the user, that he has made the best possible solvent choice. As a corollary, if a given problem is not solved by selection according to the solubility parameter system, it may be concluded confidently that no solvent change may help.

Basis for Solubility Parameter

It is not the intention of this paper to review in detail the solubility parameter background. However, it is necessary to discuss what solubility parameter is and how it is used in order to understand the new data which are presented.

Solubility parameter is a numerical constant which is characteristic for each solvent and film forming material.

The idea in back of solubility parameter is a very simple one. If the value for a given liquid is the same as that of the film former, the liquid will be a solvent for the film former. Fortunately, these values do not have to be matched exactly, and that is why the value for a film former is given as a range. Any solvent having a value within the designated range would be a solvent for that particular resin.

It is necessary to combine one other condition with solubility parameter to get accurate predictions: the hydrogen bonding capacity of solvents also has an important effect. Solvents may be grouped into three simple classes according to their hydrogen bonding capacity:

Class I—Poorly hydrogen bonded (includes aromatic, aliphatic, chlorinated and nitrohydrocarbons)

Class II—Moderately hydrogen bonded (includes esters, ethers and ketones)

Class III—Strongly hydrogen bonded (includes alcohols, amines and acids, although the latter two are not very useful in industrial applications)

The solubility parameter range for film formers must be given for each class of solvents. Frequently the materials which we use are soluble in only one or two of the solvent classes.

The solubility parameter of a solvent can be quickly and easily calculated by simple arithmetic in a number of ways. The simplest method requires knowledge of the boiling point, density and molecular weight. Detailed instructions for the calculations are given in the original *Official Digest* article already referred to. Fortunately the article carries extensive tables of already calculated values for most of the common solvents.

Parameters of Resins

On the other hand, there are relatively few data available on specific solubility parameter ranges for resinous materials. The usefulness of the system depends, of course, on the amount of data available to formulators. It was the purpose of this project to obtain such additional data, and especially to select specific resins which would be illustrative of the various types of film forming materials used in coatings.

Solubility parameter ranges for film formers are most easily determined experimentally using the Solvent Spectrum Chart (See table). This chart lists solvents of gradually increasing solubility parameter for each of the hydrogen bonded classes. In carrying out the procedure, a gram or two of the solid film former, free of all solvent, is placed in a test tube and an amount of solvent added such that the final solution would have about the correct solids for commercial use, e.g., 50 percent for alkyds, 20 percent for vinyls, etc.

The sample may be warmed and stirred with a glass rod to speed up solution, but it should be cooled and observed at room temperature. Only if the solution is clear and free from gel particles and cloudiness, should the film former be judged soluble in a given solvent. The first two solvents tried (in any given hydrogen bonded class) should be about one-third and two-thirds down the list, e.g., toluene and nitroethane for the poorly hydrogen bonded series. If the unknown should be soluble in both, there is no need to try intermediate solvents but rather the extreme ends of the range should be tried next. By successive choices, two adjacent liquids will be found, one of which will dissolve the given film former and one of which will not. The value of the one which is a solvent marks the end of the film former range. The procedure is repeated for each of the hydrogen bonded classes. It takes about half an hour to test a given film former.

In cases where a formula already in use is being investigated, some idea of solubility parameter of the solids can be had from the values of the solvents already in use. However, no information on the width of the range is apparent, and it is likely that the combination in use may be near the end of the range.

Also, by analogy with known film formers of similar composition, an approximation of solubility parameter range may be made, but differences between various resins of similar composition are bound to occur, especially near the ends of the ranges.

The parameter values for resins are useful to predict compatibility. The rule to be observed here is that the midpoint of the ranges of two given resins should not differ by more than one unit if the two resins are to be compatible.

There is no correlation between viscosity and solubility parameter. The viscosity of resin solutions is directly proportional to the viscosity of the pure sol-

Poorly Hydrogen Bonded		Moderately Hydrogen Bonded		Strongly Hydrogen Bonded	
Solvent	*Parameter*	*Solvent*	*Parameter*	*Solvent*	*Parameter*
n-Pentane	7.0	Diethyl ether	7.4	2-Eethylehexanol	9.5
n-Heptane	7.4	Diisobutyl ketone	7.8	Methyl isobutyl carbinol	10.0
Apcothinner	7.8	Butyl acetate	8.5	2-Ethyl butanol	10.5
Solvesso 150	8.5	Butyl Carbitol	8.9	n-Pentanol	10.9
Toluene	8.8	Dibutyl phthalate	9.3	n-Butanol	11.4
Tetrahydronaphthalene	9.5	Dioxane	9.9	n-Propanol	11.9
o-Dicloroenzene	10.0	Methyl Cellosolve	10.8	Ethanol	12.7
x-Bromonaphthalene	10.6	2,3 Butylene carbonate	12.1	Methanol	14.5
Nitroethane	11.1	Propylene carbonate	13.3		
Acetonitrile	11.8	Ethylene carbonate	14.7		
Nitromethan	12.7				

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vent. Except in the presence of large amounts of non-solvent which would bring the average solubility parameter of a mixture near the end of the film former range, one solvent with a value in the middle 80 percent of a given range is as "good" as another. Any differences in viscosity found are due entirely to the variation in viscosities of the solvents themselves.

The examples given only skim the surface in illustrating what can be done by use of the solubility parameter concept. Those who have studied it enough to give it an initial trial soon become enthusiastic about the possibilities. From the standpoint of saving time, money, energy and tempers, the effort required to determine the solubility parameter ranges of various resins is a well worthwhile investment. Once the values are known they constitute a fundamental characteristic of the material which help to explain its behavior in coating formulations for all time. By the application of this scientific principle, problems concerning solvents can be overcome faster, with less effort and the formulator may be confident that the answer he finds is the best one possible.

Color Stability of Red Iron Oxide Pigments

Philadelphia Club

Paints pigmented with all of the various types of red iron oxide pigments were exposed to determine their color stability. In this work, the iron oxide content was not kept constant, but was allowed to fall where it might, because it was felt that the extender portion of the oxides in Venetian reds and natural iron oxide products would be more intimately dispersed with the iron oxide portion, than it would be in a mechanical mix.

Both light and dark shades were used, where available, because color in oxide pigments is a function of particle size, and this effect on color stability constituted a part of the study. Also included was a "jet milled" Spanish oxide, to evaluate the effect of this type of milling.

Pigments Tested

Included in this evaluation work were such pigments as the following: Persian Gulf oxide, dark and light Venetian red, light and dark precipitated iron oxide, light and dark ferrite iron oxide, light and dark copperas red iron oxide, Spanish red oxide, and the "Jet Milled" Spanish oxide.

Vehicle Used

All pigments were made into paints using a medium oil length alkyd composed of 35 percent phthalic anhydride, 52 percent linseed oil, at 50 percent solids content, and having a viscosity in the range of Gardner-Holdt Z-1 to Z-3. In order to avoid any variations in drier content, the drier was put into the vehicle prior to pigmentation. Driers used were 0.04 percent cobalt; 0.04 percent manganese and 0.4 percent lead as metal based on the vehicle solids.

Enamels Made

Each of the cooperating color manufacturers was furnished with vehicle, and ground their pigments into a paste. The composition was left to the discretion of the manufacturer. These pastes of known pigment and vehicle composition were then all sent to one laboratory where they were reduced to enamels of 15 percent pigment volume, single pigment enamels.

A 15 percent pigment volume chalk resistant titanium dioxide enamel was also made, and a series of blends was made up consisting of pigmentations of 50 percent color and 50 percent titanium dioxide. Also, a series of equal color depth enamels was made by blending to 10 percent color and 90 percent titanium dioxide.

Exposure Tests

Exposure panels were all prepared by one laboratory using cold rolled automotive steel. The finishing system used was a prime coat of TT-P-636 red oxide primer, followed by two coats of the test enamel. Four sets of thirty-three panels were prepared. One set was exposed in Delaware at 45 degrees facing south, two sets in Florida at 45 degrees south, and the fourth set was retained for comparison purposes.

Panel readings in Delaware were made at three and six months, and at every six months thereafter for a total period of three years. One set in Florida was removed after eighteen months, and the other after three years. Color comparisons were made by observing a polished portion of the exposed panels against the comparison set. Gloss readings were made on both the polished and the unpolished portion of the panel.

Results

1. The color stability characteristics of red iron oxide pigments are excellent, regardless of iron oxide content. Venetian red with one half the iron oxide content of the other enamels was equally as good as the other pigments.

2. The 50 percent and the 10 percent color series were equal in color retention to the single pigment red iron oxide enamels. Very few pigments of other types could equal this record.

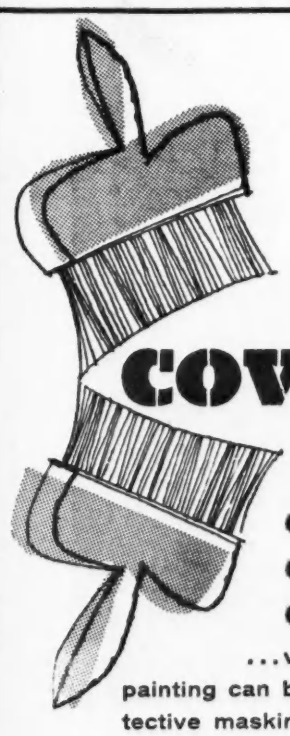
3. In the 100 percent color series, the precipitated iron oxide and the copperas oxide were slightly better in color stability. These slight advantages were virtually leveled out in the 50 percent titanium dioxide reductions, and disappeared in the 90 percent titanium dioxide reductions.

4. With the exception of the light precipitated, light ferrite, and light copperas oxide pigments, they all tended to show some color flotation. Dark ferrite iron oxide was the worst of the group. However, this was not considered any disadvantage, because any paint formulator can readily overcome flotation by the use of proper additives.

5. In general, gloss measurements on unpolished surfaces showed a somewhat sharp drop in three months, were somewhat better in six months, and then declined steadily over the rest of the exposure period. All of the light shades had better gloss retention than the darker shades. Among the pigments, the light precipitated iron oxide had the best gloss at the end of three years, with light copperas and light ferrite next best. On polished surfaces, the same three pigments retained gloss best, but the differences were not nearly as great as on unpolished surfaces. Florida exposures were, quite naturally, more adversely affected by loss of gloss than were the Delaware exposures.

6. Chalk fade started at the twelve-month exposure period, remained relatively constant through eighteen months, and then dropped sharply during the remainder of the exposure period. Of the single pigment enamels, dark ferrite and dark precipitated iron oxides had the best chalk resistance. In the titanium reduced blends, chalk rate increased due to the titanium, but there was no sig-

FEDERATION'S TREASURER: Raymond C. Adams of Gilmore Paint & Varnish Company, Chattanooga, Tenn., elected treasurer of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.



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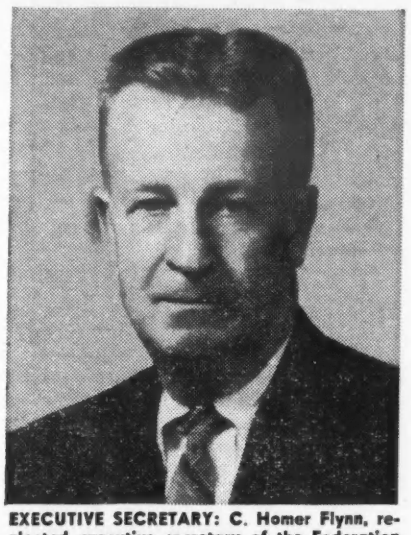

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: C. Homer Flynn, re-elected executive secretary of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

nificant difference between the iron oxides tested. The substantial amount of inert contained in some of the iron oxide pigments appeared to have no effect on chalking rate.

7. Mildew, checking and cracking were not evident on any of the exposed panels over the three-year exposure period. Dirt collection was relatively light with no differences between the various pigments tested.

Conclusion

The results detailed above show that in so far as color stability is concerned, any of the iron oxides can be used. None of the oxides used in this study had any adverse effect on film durability, since all were equal at the end of three years. Such other factors as mass tone, tone on reduction, ease of dispersion, tinting strength, cost, etc., will largely determine what red iron oxide should be used in any given formulation.

Evaluation of Dry Spackling Compounds

New York Club

The evaluation of dry spackling compounds was initiated because of the paint chemist's interest in surfaces over which paint is to be applied. This study was undertaken in three ways. First was the development of a practical test simulating actual conditions of use. Second was the study of spackling compounds when cast or molded into a slab, which was recognized as a synthetic situation, of course. Third was the use of punched panels affixed to a solid backing, thus producing cavities of selected shape for filling with the patching compound. This procedure combined the elements of the two previous methods.

Conclusions

1. Successful results in patching interior wall surfaces are highly dependent upon the skill of the operator.

2. Variations in application technic among the participants in this study have a much greater effect on the appearance of the patch, than does the quality of any of the spackling compounds tested. One or two skilled operators can produce a good patch regardless of the compound used, while other operators could not produce a good patch with any compound.

3. It has not been found possible, with the methods described here, to devise a test that is practical, yet which will sufficiently eliminate the element of individual skill to permit its use as a reproducable laboratory test.

Other technical papers presented at last week's federation convention will appear in the November 11th OPD, in conjunction with this paper's special report on the annual meeting of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in Washington, D.C.

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Coatings Materials

Quotations of white lead were lowered last week owing to the easy trend in lead metal during the past year. Effective last Tuesday, basic carbonate was decreased 1½ cents per pound to 17½ cents in carlots and 18½ in smaller shipments. Silicate was lowered 1 cent per pound to 16 cents in carlots and 17 cents in smaller quantities. These reductions will offset declines in metal totaling 3 cents per pound since January, 1956. The announcement does not affec' red lead quotations, as these have been revised downward with each decline in metal.

Other price action last week included a mixed trend in the gum market. One grade, copal congo No. 2, was increased 1½ cents per pound because of tight supply at the source. The new listing ranges 22 cents to 24 cents per pound. Meanwhile, several grades of Manila and Philippine copal were marked down ¾ cent to 1¼ cents per pound on the heels of lower source quotations. Further declines in Siam and Singapore No. 1 dammar were experienced for the same reason noted a week earlier: lower buying interest at the source, with particularly slow sales to the European market.

The local gum market has begun to pick up, dealers reported, but the overall tone is still spotty, with sales restricted to the immediate requirements category. A similar sales picture was reported for shellac.

A seasonal decline in production and shipments of carbon black took place in September, as indicated by a report of the Tariff Commission. Total output amounted to 145,567,000 pounds as compared with 157,187,000 pounds a month earlier and 147,304,000 pounds in September, 1956. Shipments declined to 144,052,000 pounds from a total of 146,637,000 pounds in August. Complete figures on carbon black may be found below under "Prime Pigments."

A lapse in buying interest resulted in a decline of ½ cent per pound in quotations of Argentine casein. Consumers expect an ample yield during the current flush season. For this reason lower prices are anticipated.

Price Trends

Advanced

Congo, copal gum, No. 2, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

Dammar gum, Siam, ½c. per lb.
Singapore, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Singapore, No. 2, ¾c. per lb.
Lead, white, basic carbonate, 1½c. per lb.
Lead, white, basic silicate, 1c. per lb.
Manila C copal gum, ¾c. per lb.
DBB, 1c. per lb.
MA, 1¼c. per lb.
Philippine copal gum, pale chips, ¾c. per lb.
pale sorts, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
101.30	101.31	100.31	100.30

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—The following figures in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for September, 1957, with figures for August, 1957, and September, 1956, reported for comparison:

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
September, 1957	117,178	28,389	145,567
August, 1957	126,919	30,268	157,187
September, 1956	117,160	30,144	147,304
Shipments			
September, 1957	116,609	27,443	144,052
August, 1957	119,739	26,898	146,637
September, 1956	116,519	35,352	151,871
Stocks			
September, 1957	260,499	76,346	336,845
August, 1957	259,930	75,400	335,330
September, 1956	238,713	85,032	323,745
Exports			
September, 1957	*	*	*
August, 1957	19,501	12,699	32,200
September, 1956	21,529	16,491	38,020

* Not available.

Lead Pigments—Producers last week lowered the price of white lead. This move was made possible by price declines in lead metal totaling about 3c. per pound during the past year. Effective last Tuesday, basic carbonate white lead was decreased 1½c. per pound to 17½c. in carlots and 18½c. in smaller shipments. On the same date basic silicate was lowered 1c. per pound to 16c. in carlots and 17c. in smaller shipments. Quotations of red lead were unaffected, as these had already been revised downward with each decline in metal.

According to the Lead Industries Association, output of dry white lead totaled 1,679 short tons in August, as compared with 1,107 tons in July and 1,798 in August a year ago. Shipments were reported at 1,516 short tons, as against 1,782 in July and 1,785 in August, 1956. September 1 stocks were higher at 1,836 tons as compared with 1,696 a month earlier. A year ago, producers' stocks amounted to 2,064 tons.

Output of white lead in oil during August amounted to 545 short tons, according to the Association. The previous month's total was 529 tons. Shipments declined to 459 tons from 565 in July and 546 a year earlier. September 1 stocks totaled 853 short tons, as against 767 on August 1 and 1,000 on September 1 of last year.

Zinc Pigments—August production of leaded and lead-free zinc oxide was reported at 15,400 tons by the bureau of mines. This was a decline of three percent from the previous month's output. A breakdown of the August figure showed 13,000 tons of lead-free and 2,400 tons of leaded oxide, as compared with July figures of 12,900 and 3,000 tons, respectively. Stocks of zinc oxide (all varieties) at producers' plants on August 31 were reported unchanged at 28,700 tons, consisting of 22,800 tons of lead-free and 5,900 tons of leaded material.

In the same report, August shipments were tabbed at 15,400 tons, a decline of 900 tons from a month earlier. At 13,000 tons, shipments of lead-free zinc oxide were four percent below the July total. Leaded oxide shipments were 14 percent lower at 2,400 tons, according to the Bureau.

Prices held steady last week against a moderate volume of sales. Sources in the trade expected quotations to remain stable.

Lacquer Materials

Diethyl Phthalate—Output of this plasticizer declined to 1,743,575 pounds in August after registering 1,872,686 pounds the previous month, according to the latest report of the Tariff Commission.

In contrast to other lines of material, plasticizers have been meeting consistently good demand this season. Supply has been amply available for all consuming needs.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Production of dioctyl totaled 8,936,457 pounds in August for a substantial advance over the 7,158,432 pounds produced in July, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

Tricresyl Phosphate—August output of tricresyl phosphate experienced a sharp decline from the level of the previous month: 1,731,350 pounds as against 2,639,916 pounds.

Sales volume continued at a low level through September but showed a sharp recovery at the beginning of the current month, according to reports from the trade. Production, as revealed by the above figures, has been kept in close balance with shifting demand.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—A mixed trend was noted in copal gum last week. Source quotations of congo No. 2 were increased as a result of tighter supply, which led to an advance of 1½c. per pound in local quotations. The new listing ranges 22c. to 24c. per pound.

Meanwhile Manila and Philippine grades were declining because of lighter buying interest in the European market. Manila C was ¾c. per pound lower at a range of 34c. to 38c. per pound. Manila DBB was cut 1c. per pound to 24c. to 27c., and MA declined 1¼c. to 18½c. to 22c. per pound. The other three grades of Manila copal have been out of demand lately and consequently are not being stocked by local dealers.

Philippine pale chips, lowered a week ago, were cut an additional ¾c. per pound to 23¾c. to 26c. per pound, and pale sorts also declined ¾c. to and a spread of 22¾c. to 25c.

Dammar Gum—Further declines in Siam and Singapore quotations were noted last week. The reason given for reductions a week earlier still held: lower buying interest at the source, with particularly slow sales to the European market.

Siam was ½c. per pound lower at 35c.

Coatings Materials

to 39c. per pound. Singapore No. 1 fell 1c. to 41c. to 45c. per pound and No. 2 declined ¾c. to 31¼c. to 34c. No. 3 dust was unchanged at 17c. to 19c. per pound.

The local gum market was spotty earlier in the season, but recently began to pick up. All gums are in adequate supply except a few grades for which there is currently no buying interest.

Miscellaneous

Casein—A lapse in buying interest resulted last week in a decline of ½c. per pound in quotations of Argentine casein. The new range is 21¾c. to 22c. per pound for late November shipment. Expecting the current flush season in Argentina to show a high yield, consumers right now are waiting on the sidelines. Premium quality Australian casein is currently quoted at about the same level as Argentine but is meeting very little consuming interest.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for August and list July's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Sales	
	July*	August†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins—		
Laminating resins	6,370,077	7,164,456
Adhesive resins	4,444,790	4,763,777
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,535,257	2,178,014
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	1,784,692	2,050,179
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	7,065,126	6,145,104
Vinyl resins:—		
Total all types	53,286,904	63,915,565
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	10,211,510	9,180,804
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials, except styrene	3,384,841	3,305,846
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	198,037	204,165
Modified with tar acids, rosins and/or other materials except styrene	324,685	470,703
Rosin modification for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	984,513	1,152,379
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	930,056	852,422
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,114,376	1,762,842
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,575,834	2,385,362
All other modifications	3,145,224	3,011,754
Cumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	20,713,463	23,447,900
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin acrylic polyester, silicone and other resins)	564,983	505,496

* Revised. † Partly estimated.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended October 19 the average price per standard barrel of crude pine gum was reported at $23.91, as compared with $24.45 the previous week and $26.75 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants came to 12,850 barrels as against 12,261 the previous week and 13,305 a year ago. Average content per barrel comprised 10.09 gallons of turenptine and 298.7 pounds of rosin.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Oct. 25	Mon. Oct. 28	Tues. Oct. 29	Wed. Oct. 30	Thurs. Oct. 31
Drums—					
E	...	...	...	...	$7.45[1]
K	$7.46	$7.45	...	$7.45	7.45[1]
M	7.40	...	...	7.41§	...
N	7.88§	...	...	...	...
WG	7.75	...	...	...	...
WW	7.92§	7.88§	...	7.90	...
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	7.27§	...
N	...	7.45	...	7.45	...
WG	...	7.30	...	...	...
WW	...	7.50	...	7.75	...

Tankcars (for week ended October 25)—
WW, $7.54§; M or better, $7

Sales, USDA

505* 1,141* No Sales 617* 240*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.538	.533	.535	.529	...
Sales	16,000§	8,000§	10,000§	14,000§	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. § Gallons. ‡ Average price. [1] Or better.

Chemicals Future

—*Continued from page 7*

Canadian economic generally; and chemical industry has grown more rapidly than manufacturing in general.

"Because Canada is surely moving toward greater industrialization and because, as we all know, industry is turning more and more to use of chemicals, these trends seem sure to continue," Mr. Donald said.

"If economic activity is temporarily depressed; if manufacturing output is temporarily held back from advancing; then chemical production will not increase as rapidly as it has in the recent past, but I do not think that it will seriously decrease."

"In the main, Canada's large industries are exporting industries: agriculture, mining and metal refining, lumber and pulp and paper, petroleum and natural gas. It is these industries which directly and indirectly provide the chemical industry with its larger markets. The future of chemical industry must therefore in general follow the fortunes of the natural resource industries," Mr. Donald continued. "We can also, it seems to me, be sure of the following: There will be a substantial population increase, thus enlarging the domestic market and creating new demands. There will be increasing demand for Canada's natural resources, particularly from the United States," the speaker said.

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DETROIT, MICH. — Matteson - Van Wey, Inc., 493 Baltimore Ave. W.
GREENVILLE, S.C.—Southern States Chemical Co., 25 Peden St.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., P. O. Box 4557
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meyer Materials, Inc., 5505 No. Keystone
KANSAS CITY, MO. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 2915 Southwest Blvd.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y. — C. Withington Co., Inc., 47-40 Fifth Street (paint industry only)
LOS ANGELES, CAL. — Harwick Standard Chemical Co., of Cal., 1248 Wholesale St.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 495 N. Front St.
PHILADELPHIA AREA—Van Horn, Metz & Co., Inc., 241 E. Elm St. Conshohocken, Pa.
PITTSBURGH AREA—R. L. Weaton, c/o St. Joseph Lead Co., Monaca, Pa.
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., P. O. Box 413
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 828 W. Second St.
OMAHA, NEB. — Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co., 1710 S. Fourth St.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Cordano Chemical Co., 50 S. E. Belmont St.
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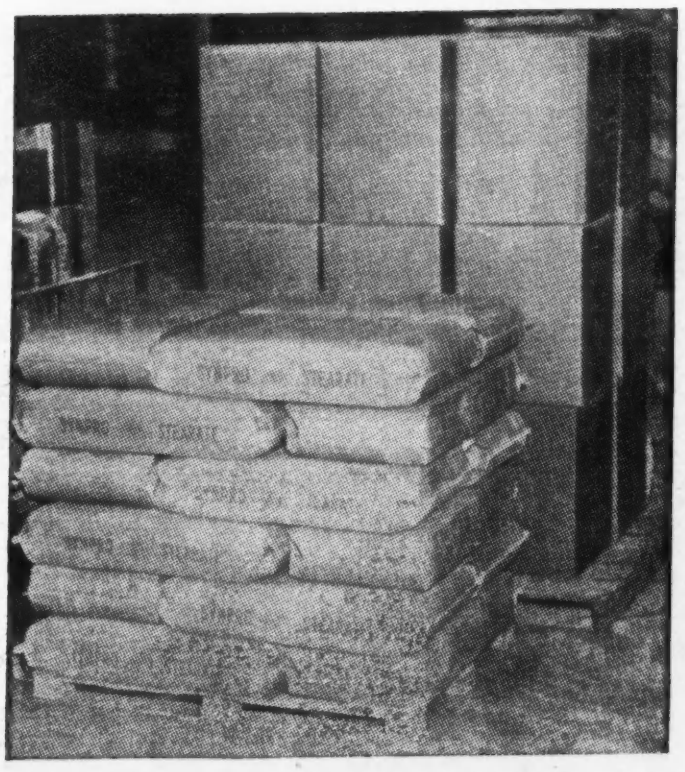

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Plant Food Group Elects Directors and Representative

The National Plant Food Institute has announced the appointments of two regional directors and one representative.

Dr. R. L. Beacher, professor in the department of agronomy at the University of Arkansas, has been appointed southwestern regional director. Dr. Samuel L. Tisdale, director of the soil testing division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, has been appointed southeastern regional director.

Dr. Richard B. Bahme has been named a representative for the states of Arizona and California, with offices in San Francisco.

Wholesale Druggists Elect Hanson, of McKesson, Pres.

Richard L. Hanson, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, was elected president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association at the group's convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., last week.

H. C. Van Arsdale, of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, was elected chairman of the board.

Roy V. Schwab, of Brunswig Drug Company, was elected first vice-president and Henry Henley, of McKesson & Robbins, was elected second vice-president. Harry A. Kimbriel was elected executive vice-president.

Uranium Abundant

—Continued from page 4

major curtailment at some later date. The objective should be to have a strong uranium industry, with substantial ore reserves, capable of expanding to meet the requirements for atomic power as these requirements develop" Mr. Johnson continued.

"Under these circumstances the commission, at this time, is faced with limiting commitments for additional domestic uranium production. Proposals for domestic contracts which already have been submitted and are under review still will be considered in the light of the discussions which have taken place. In some instances these discussions were initiated a year or more ago.

Would Limit Production

"With respect to new proposals between now and 1962 for additional mill construction or mill expansion, the objective of the commission will be to limit production to the approximate level which will be reached as a result of existing commitments. If new contracts are considered, preference will be given to providing a limited market for areas having no present milling facilities. Extensive development of new areas, or producing areas, should not be based upon the assumption that there is a current market for all the uranium that can be produced.

"As for foreign purchases, no new commitments have been made for several years. On the contrary, foreign commitments have been reduced by releasing to the United Kingdom material which was under firm contract to us.

"This reference to the current problem should not create the impression that we have too much uranium. The immediate objective is to keep production and requirements in reasonable balance, but the long-range problem is to develop additional ore reserves for our future requirements. We cannot deplete existing reserves and expect to meet future military and industrial needs as they arise," Mr. Johnson said.

'Some Very Favorable Features'

In striking some comparisons with the industry in the United States, Mr. Barrett said that the Canadian effort had some very favorable features.

"Production is concentrated at a few mines compared to your many. The average rating of our mills is 2,050 tons per day compared to say 850 tons per day for twenty-two United States mills. Moreover, most of our mines have ore reserves sufficient for many years' operation. In almost all cases Canadian mills are built at the mine. It is these features that make our lower grade ores economic," he said.

Acrylonitrile to Show

—Continued from page 3

Malcolm reported, will involve between one and two million people. Under test will be the company's new vaccine, a modified live virus type for all three strains of the disease.

The company thinks that its vaccine live virus vaccine will give better immunity to polio than the Salk vaccine, which is made from "killed virus."

"Aristocort," Cyanamid's new steroid, has given better results than cortisone and other commercial products of this type in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and allergies, he asserted, adding that it has fewer of the side effects of the older drugs.

Overproduction Seen a Possibility

The Cyanamid president's prediction of ample Asian flu vaccine supplies was coupled with the statement that "perhaps all of us manufacturers will find by the end of the year—as we have before—that we have out-produced the demand."

Dr. Malcolm added that he believed the financial implications of Asian flu vaccine business "will not be significant in our overall picture."

Cyanamid's spending for new plants next year will be two-thirds 1957's all-time peak figure of $75 million, Dr. Malcolm forecast.

He indicated that he sees a lag in chemical sales during the first half of 1958. However, he expects them to regain their momentum during the last six months of the year.

He anticipates that Cyanamid sales for 1957 will be around $525 million, a 5 percent increase over 1956. Operating earnings of the company, he feels, should show a like improvement.

Sun Elects Vice-Pres., Mgr. of Graphic Group

John S. Thome has been elected vice-president of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., and general manager of its graphic arts group.

Mr. Thome resigned his position as vice-president and member of the board of directors of Acheson Dispersed Pigments Company, with whom he had been since 1951, in order to take the Sun post.

Frontier Chemical Names Three to Major Sales Posts

Frontier Chemical Company, Wichita, Kan., has named Richard H. Barton product sales manager for insecticide chemicals. Also named with Mr. Barton to posts in the sales department were William G. Quick, product manager of the salt division and Robert Redmond, sales control manager in the company's executive offices.

Carbide Introduces

—Continued from page 5

attack, resistance to oils and greases, low moisture pickup in dry form, and compatibility with other types of polymers such as starch and polyvinyl acetate.

Carbide says that the unusual combination of properties of "Polyox" resins has led to wide prospects for use in many industries. Evaluation work carried out by Carbide, independent laboratories, and industry, indicates that the new materials will have broad application in the textile, drug and cosmetic, detergent, chemical specialty, paper, and packaging fields.

Suggested uses include textile warp sizes; thickeners for textile printing pastes; binders in non-woven fabrics; binders for synthetic detergent bars; component in aerosol hair sprays; additives to toothpastes and cosmetic formulations; adhesive formulations; and water-soluble films.

Carbide is now producing the new resins in South Charleston, W. Va., in semi-commercial quantities. Substantial commercial-scale production is scheduled for early 1958, and plans are now being formulated for a large-scale unit to be completed in 1960.

The resins are based on the discovery by Carbide chemists of new methods that make it possible to link together thousands of ethylene oxide molecular units into enormously long polymer chains.

The longest of these linear polymers have molecular weights as high as several million. Their exceptional molecular weights and linear structures give them unusual thickening power in water solutions.

"Polyox resins" are produced as white granules in four grades with a range of molecular weights: "WSR-35"; "WSR-301"; and "WSR-701." In addition, a special textile warp sizing grade is available. They are available in eight-ounce sample bottles and in five, twenty-five, and fifty-pound containers.

A development price of $1.50 per pound has been set for all grades, and a price of 75 cents per pound for the special warp size grade.

All of Carbide's laboratory research, design engineering, and production studies indicate that Polyox resins can ultimately be manufactured to permit a selling price range of 35 to 50 cents per pound. The attainment of this price level depends upon large-volume use of Polyox resins in industrial applications.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was strength in tallow due to active trading for domestic and export account. Prices were further advanced fractionally for all grades. Bleachable fancy was sold at the highest level since 1951. Offers continued scarce and buyers had to raise bids. Grease and tallow oils were unchanged due to slow demand. Lard was steady slightly higher. Improved business was reported in crude soybean oil, with refiners taking a good volume for delivery during the balance of the year. Demand for cottonseed oil was light, with prices steady. Corn oil stocks were limited with sales at fractional advance. Peanut oil was easier and sold lower. Crude coconut oil for nearby delivery here and the Pacific coast was limited and well held.

Corn oil and soybean oils fatty acids declined ½ cent per pound. Other vegetable acids were unchanged. Oleic, stearic and tallow acids were unchanged, but steadier with higher cost of tallow.

Linseed oil was maintained at prevailing quotations and reflected the low cost of linseed meal. The decline in meal was halted and light sales were reported at an increase of $1 per ton. Soybean meal, however, continued easy and dropped $1 per ton. Brazilian castor oil business was quite active on a scale downward. Sales were reported at a decline of ½ cent per pound. Support price for tung oil for 1957 marketing year was reduced ½ cent to 20½ cents against 21 cents last year. Tung nut growers will receive $52.13 per ton for the current crop compared with $53.76 in 1956.

Price Trends

Advanced

Beeswax, Chilean, crude, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, 3/8c. per lb.
  Refd., 3/8c. per lb.
Greases, 1/8c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 5/8c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Ouricury wax, crude, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, 1/8c. to 1/4c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, 1/2c. per lb.
Corn oil fatty acid, 1/2c. per lb.
Linseed meal, expeller, $1 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, 1/4c. per lb.
  Refd., 1/4c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean oil fatty acid, 1/2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 2, 1956
106.16	106.32	118.53	120.40

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading in Brazilian oil was quite active at lower prices. No. 1 was quoted at 19½c. to 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Demand for domestic grades was confined to actual needs. Prices were without change. Castor beans ranged from $130 to $135 per ton, c.i.f. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week		1,600,000
Previous week	2,647,500	4,124,000
Corresponding week, 1956		786,000
Total this year	18,415,500	90,046,000
Corresponding period, 1956	37,355,010	65,895,000

Coconut—Crude was firm and held at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast nearby shipment; 12⅝c., late November and 12⅜c., December, same basis. Tankcars at New York were quoted at 13⅞c., prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was stronger due to tight supplies. Sales took place at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was held at 17.73c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures were dull and featureless last week. Market backed and filled and closed slightly lower for the week. Trading lacked snap and was chiefly professional. Weather conditions improved in the cotton belt. Reports persisted that allocation of sizable quantities of vegetable oils for Spain would soon be announced, but export business continued slow. Demand for cash oil was inactive. Refined salad was unchanged at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 1, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound—High	Low	Close
Dec.	289	16.50	15.19	15.18@15.20
Mar.	264	15.40	15.11	15.12@15.13
May	149	15.39	15.10	15.08@15.10
July	77	15.23	15.03	15.00@15.03

Total sales and switches, 779.

Interest in crude oil was quiet. Market was irregular and unchanged. Tankcars were quoted at 12¾c. per pound, in the Valley; 13c. to 13⅛c., scutheast, as to location; 12¾c., Lubbock and 17⅞c., Waco.

Export declarations of cottonseed oil for the week ending October 25 follow: Crude, 1,087,340 pounds; refined, 145,320 and further processed, 58,880 pounds.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance in September totaled 1,645 tankcars compared with 1,848 in August and 2,252 in September, 1956. Visible supply was estimated at 4,555 tankcars at the end of September against 9,785 for the same time last year.

Linseed—Steady tone was maintained in raw oil as a result of the low cost of linseed meal. Trading oil continued light, confined to fill-in requirements. Deliveries against contracts were in moderate demand. Raw oil was quoted at 15c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, November-December; 15.2c., January-March and 15.4c., April-June.

Flaxseed—Stocks in all storage positions on October 1 totaled 28.4 million bushels, against 44.9 million bushels a year earlier and the lowest October 1 stocks in the 11 years of record.

Minneapolis—Cash flaxseed strengthened, influenced by terminal elevator and merchandiser interest, crushers unwilling to follow the 1c. a bushel advance. Elevator buyers re-entered the market on advances in December futures, basing trades on ability to hedge. Extremely slow moving linseed meal was an important factor in keeping crushers on the side lines. Cash bids were at $3.38 a bushel for spot flaxseed, crushers holding to $3.37 or lower. To-arrive was at $3.37, but fair aggregate traded at $3.40 to terminal interests.

Receipts and shipments of laxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts 1957-58	1956-57	Shipments 1957-58
Past week	472,500	502,200	.....
Since Sept. 1	7,681,500	9,911,600	520,750

Olive—Replacements of Spanish and Greek oils were firmer and higher. Spanish was advanced to $65 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. port prompt shipment, subject to export license. Greek oil was held at the same figure c.&f. New York, used drums, for immediate and from $62 to $63, same basis for later shipment. Trading on spot was fairly active, with trading reported from $2.60 to $2.70 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quality and quantity.

Peanut—This market was lower. Crude was sold at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, southeast. Refined was quoted at 19½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Allotment of 1,610,000 acres for the 1958 peanut crop and a marketing quota of 826,000 tons were announced by the Department of Agriculture last week. Price support will be available between 75 to 90 percent of parity in 1958 and 1959 depending upon the supply at the beginning of the marketing year (August 1).

Soybean—Crude remained steady under moderate volume of business transacted for refiners account. Low cost of meal also was a factor. Crude was sold at 11⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, October-December delivery. Refined salad was unchanged

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 1, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound—High	Low	Close
Dec.	1	11.39	11.39	11.35@11.45
May	8	11.37	11.35	11.33@11.39

Total sales, 9 contracts.

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Crude soybean oil disappearance in September totaled 4,358 tankcars against 4,918 in August and 3,934, September last year. Total for the crop year ending September 30 was placed at 56,482 tankcars compared with 51,867 for the previous crop year. Visible supply at the end of September was indicated 4,182 tankcars against 6,022 a year ago.

Tung—Price support for tung oil was set at 20½c. per pound for the current marketing year, compared with 21c. last year, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture last week. Support price to growers of tung nuts was indicated at $52.13 per ton for 1957 crop against $53.76 in 1956. Market remained steady with tankcars held at 23¾c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market remained steady. Stocks on spot ranged from 85c. to 90c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Prompt shipment was firm and nominal at $160 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offers for shipment were limited.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was stronger reflecting the advance in tallow. Yellow was lifted to 8⅜c. to 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Choice white ranged from 9½c. to 9⅝c., same basis.

Lard—Market was quiet. Cash lard was higher at 11.575c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Improved trading stiffened the market and prices advanced fractionally. Bleachable fancy was sold up to 9⅛c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, the highest level during the past six years. Offerings continued scarce. Business was quite active for domestic and export account. Prime ranged from 8¾c. to 8⅞c.; special, 8⅝c. to 8¾c. and No. 1, 8⅜c. to 8½c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was maintained at 10¼c., drums, f.a.s.

Fatty Acids

An easier tone developed in corn and soybean fatty acids and quotations declined ½c. per pound, while other vegetable acids were quotably unchanged. Trading was light as consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Animal fatty acids, however, remained strong reflecting the firmness of tallow and greases.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—This market was steadier and extracted meal advanced $1 per ton.

Minneapolis—Market strengthened, influenced by slower production and modest increase in sales. While there was no aggressive demand, most of the distress offerings were cleaned up. Formula feed manufacturers held takings to nearby requirements, displaying no inclination to reach into December at $2 premiums. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, for November shipment, was at $45 to $45.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis; December shipment, $47 to $47.50. Expeller, 32 percent, was $1 lower from prompt and down $2 for balance of November. Quotes were at $51.50 for current week and $54.50, November.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	12,300,000	16,800,000
Since Sept. 1	116,100,000	128,280,000

Soybean Meal—Prices continued gradual decline which has been the pattern the past several weeks. Majority of new business was on a hand-to-mouth basis. Meal, 44 percent protein, was 50c. to $1 lower, at $44.50 to $45 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes, Vegetable

Buying interest slackened as consumers reverted to purchasing in a hand to mouth manner. Carnauba grades remained steady and quotably unchanged, reflecting the strength of the Brazilian market. Firm tone featured crude beeswax due to scarcer offers for shipment. Chilean crude was higher at 67c. to 69c. per pound, for shipment and other varieties were firmly maintained at former levels. Refined grades were unchanged as yet, but steadier. Candelilla was steady, with crude moving from 54c. to 55c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity. Refined was available from 57c. to 60c. per pound, spot depending upon quality. Crude ouricury was firmer at 67c. to 69c., for prompt delivery.

Steroid Monopoly Charged

—Continued from page 3

its affiliated companies in the United States and Puerto Rico.

The government also contends that Syntex controls the prices at which these affiliates sell its products and makes up the customer lists of these affiliates.

Ogden Corporation, the government complaint says, owns and controls the stock of Syntex and its affiliates.

The government seeks injunctive relief against the various alleged practices, and also wants the court to grant relief with respect to the defendants' patents in order to restore competition in the hormone industry.

Chemical Industry Told

—Continued from page 7

pany, speaking for the Manufacturing Chemists Association, said the estimated savings were based on studies made by the mechanical technical committee of MCA. The committee computed the savings of $3.9 million on the $1.3 billion which the chemical industry invests in capital equipment each year.

A. H. Knoll, Procter & Gamble Company, stated that the mechanical technical committee of MCA felt that existing standards on heat exchangers were not adequate for the chemical industry's needs.

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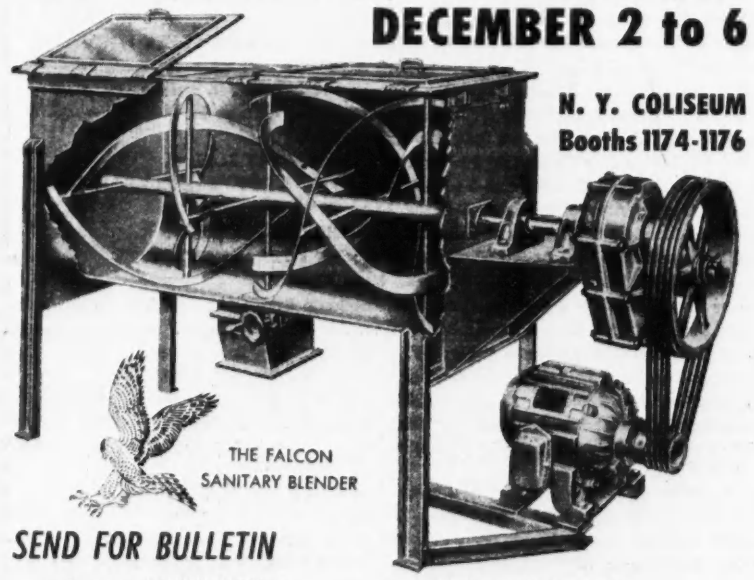

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10—Stainless Steel Shell & Tube—13, 55, 135, 183, 200, 250, 425, 1070 sq. ft.
10—Copper Shell & Tube—95, 108, 185, 275, 525, 660, 685, 750 sq. ft.

COLUMNS

1—48" dia. x 23 plate copper bubble cap column.
2—Copper Beer Still; 48" dia. x 20 plate, 54" dia. x 12 plate.
2—Aluminum, Bubble Cap: 36" dia. x 45 plate.
6—Copper, Bubble Cap: 24" dia. x 11 plate, 36" dia. x 20 plate; (2) 42" dia. x 20 plate; 42" dia. x 40 plate; 48" dia. x 20 plate; 48" dia. x 24 plates.
4—Copper, Tunnel Cap: 24" dia. x 30 plate; 36" dia. x 27 plates; 36" dia. x 39 plate; 36" dia. x 59 plate.
3—Stainless Steel, packed type: 8" dia. x 26' T347; 14" dia. x 25' T304; 24" dia. x 27' T304.
1—Stainless Steel Rotary Plate Spray Type, 30" dia. x 41 plate T304.
3—Stainless Steel Perforated Plate, 42" dia. x 18 plate, T316 plates, steel shell.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Section T347, 48" dia.—6 plates.
1—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap, 64" dia. x 13 plate, T400 series.

CRYSTALLIZERS

2—Swenson-Walker Crystallizers—30' long. Jktd.
3—B—S Horiz. 16" dia. x 17' long.
1—450 gal. Stainless Steel Jktd. & Agit. Crystallizing Tank, 5 HP.
1—B—S Stainless Steel Jktd. & Agit. Crystallizing & Evap. Kettle, 25 HP.

COOLERS

2—Hardinge Rotary Coolers, partially submerged type, 8'8" dia. x 30' L and 8'8" dia. x 70' L.

1—Counterflow Pipe Cooler—3700 sq. ft., steel pipes.
1—Vogt Stainless Steel Pipe Cooler, 500 sq. ft. sprayed surface.
1—Stainless Steel Spill Cooler—282 sq. ft. tube surface.

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750 gal. Pfaudler Glass lined jacketed & Agitated Reactor.
500 gal. Glasscote Glass lined jacketed agitated Reactor.
18" x 28" Bird Continuous Centrifuge SS 304 Conical bowl 10 HP motor.
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30" Fletcher (SS) Suspended Centrifuge.
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24" x 20' Swenson Crystallizers (3).
Sweetland Filter #10 with 27 steel bottom drainage leaves.
Oliver 5'3" x 6' Precoat Filter.

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9' x 120' Rotary Kiln, complete.
502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer with oil burner blowers and controls.
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Raymond 4 Roll High Side Mill.
Raymond 5 roll Low Side Mill.
Stokes DD2 Tablet Presses (2).
Komarek Greaves Briquetting Machine.
3000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks (5).

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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6 & 10 disc Filters 12¼" dia.

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3—100 gal. Stainless Clad Jack. Kettles.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. Steel Kettles up to 3000 gals.
1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper, glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
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Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
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2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
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Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
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Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
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Patterson Buhrstone Lined Model D Pebble Mills; 6' x 5' and 6' x 8'.
International Porcelain Lined X24 Pebble Mills with 50 HP Gear Motors.
Gates Tube Mills 5' x 22' with manganese steel liners.
Hardinge Conical Ball or Pebble Mill; 10" x 36"; Silica Block Lining.
Sperry 36" ALUMINUM Filter Press; 33 Chambers; 4 eye with Hydraulic Closing.
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Buffalo Fractionating Column with Still Pot; Column 42" x 24'9" with 28 Bubble Caps.
Lummus Copper Alcohol Recovery Column; 18" x 21'; 5 sections.
Barnstead Stainless Steel Steam Operated Water Still; 100 gal. per hr.
Double Drum Dryers with Accessories; 28" x 60"; 32" x 72" and 42" x 100".
Buffalo 5' x 12' Vacuum Drum Dryer, Brand New, Unused.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 5' x 26'; S.S.
Squier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30" x 20'; Hexagon.
Stokes Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 34" x 10' Model 59 AB; accessories.
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Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses; RB2; BB2; RD3; DD52; Colton No. 10-35.
Baker Perkins Stainless Dbl. Arm Dispersion Mixer Size 15; 100 Gal. Working cap. 75 HP.
Baker Perkins (W. & P.) Heavy Duty Double Arm Jktd. Mixers to 300 gal. sizes.
J. H. Day Cincinnattus 1000 gal. Stainless Steel Mixer; Jktd., 75 HP motor.
Readco 750 gal. Double Sigma Arms Jacketed Mixer with Vac. Bowl; 200 HP.
Werner & Pfleiderer 1200 gal. Universal Mixer; Sigma Arms; Jktd., 150 HP.

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1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

3—Link Belt Steel Roto Louvre Dryers, Model 207-10, 310-16 and 502-3.

1—Oliver Horizontal 3' Pilot Plant Filter, New.

1—Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 3' x 12', complete.

2—Louisville Rotary Dryers, 6' x 45', complete.

2—Louisville Rotary Steam Type Dryers, 6' x 50' complete.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 42" x 120".

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

2—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary String Filters, Size 5' x 6'.

1—Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary String Filters, 3' x 3'.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Dispersion Blade Mixer, 100 gallons, 75 HP motor.

1—Baker Perkins #16 TRM 150 gallon Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Vacuum Mixer, 60 HP motor.

1—Readco Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Vacuum Mixer, 25 gallons capacity.

1—Stainless Steel Horizontal Ribbon Blender, 65 cu. ft.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade. Jacketed Mixer, 30 gallons.

1—Leadder Stainless Steel Jacketed Horizontal Ribbon Blender, 40 cu. ft.

1—Sturtevant Stainless Steel Dustless Rotary Blender #7, 70 cu. ft.

1—Readco Stainless Steel Horizontal Ribbon Blender, 285 cu. ft. with 30 HP motor.

1—Vulcan Type 316 Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column, 3' x 31', with 30 trays.

1—Stainless Steel Vertical Tank, 12,000 gallons.

1—Stainless Steel Jacketed 400 gallon Kettle, with Turbo Agitator and drive.

1—Combustion Engineers Steel Jacketed Autoclave, 1600 gallons, 150# Jacket, 600# internal.

1—AT&M Stainless Steel Link Suspended Centrifuge with 28" Perforate Basket.

2—Sharples 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model D-2 (New).

5—Davis Engineers Type 347 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 200 sq. ft. each (New).

1—Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 524 sq. ft.

1—Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger, 40 sq. ft.

2—Combustion Engineers Water Tube Package Boilers, 200 HP, 275# pressure.

4—Type 317 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers 892 sq. ft each, 200 PSI, ASME Code.

1—Komarek Greaves Briquetting Machine with 50 HP motor.

1—Williams 4-roll Mill, Complete.

1—Raymond 3-roll High Side Mill, complete.

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1—SS packed column 24" x 18'.
1—#5 Mikro atomizer, SS.
1—Fitzpatrick model K comminuter, SS.
8—Day 75 gallon jacketed double arm mixers.
1—Stokes Freez dryer model 138-B.
1—Sharples Super-D-Hydrator, 20 HP.
2—Alsop 12" SS pressure filters.
2—Devine 10 shelf vacuum dryers, 40x43"
2—Stokes rotary vacuum dryers, 18 x 42" and 30" x 8'.
2—7500# double ribbon blenders.
2—Sperry 24 x 24" cast iron filter presses.
1—Morehouse mill, SS-30, 20 HP.
1—Sperry 42 x 42" cast iron filter press.
2—Baker-Perkins jacketed mixers, 100, 150, 200 gallons.

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PULVERIZERS—Lab — bronze Raymond, M20 Quaker City (7½ HP) new, Williams AKB (25 HP), Jeffrey 36 x 42 (125 HP).

SCREENS—3 x 5 (1) & 3 x 10 (2) Tyler Hummer, 40 x 84 (2) Rotex, 40 x 84 (2) Roball, 40 x 120 (2) Rotex.

FEEDERS—Syntron FM-O-10, F 11, F 21 (S/S) Jeffrey 2A-W/Rectifiers.

BAG PACKER—St. Regis 100LS (unused) single spout for 100# valve bags, complete w/motor.

MIXERS—2/3 c.f. cone—16 c.f. double cone (Pat Kelly)—5 c.f. Lancaster EBG3, EAG3 9 c.f. Lanc. EAG 4,—14 c.f. Clearfield 610.

ROTARY DRYERS—24 x 20, 36 x 25, 44 x 25.

MILLS, PEBBLE—18 x 24, 24 x 24, 30 x 24, 40 x 48, 60 x 48 (new lining, new 7½ HP gearmotor), 72 x 60 porcelain, 6 x 9 Buhrstone.

MILLS, HARDINGE, CONICAL—4½ x 16, 7 x 22, 7 x 48 Buhrstone lined w/motor drives.

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OVEN—2' x 3' x 32', gas fired, continuous, Laminating 4000 cfm, 325° F, like new.

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1—Swenson 5 Body, Quadruple Effect, Evaporator forced circulation and film type, 12,975 sq. ft. heating surface, C. I. bodies, copper tubes.

1—Arnold 6' dia. 316 S.S. Evaporator, rapid circulation, film type, 325 sq. ft.

1—Harris 3' dia. 316 S.S. Evaporator with steam coils.

3—American 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryer, Model 42A, with Screw Conveyors, Reeves Variable Speed Drive and 10 HP XP motors.

3—Louisville 6' x 50' Rotary Steam Tube Dryer having 27—4½" and 27—3" tubes with Falk reducer and 20 HP motor.

1—Bird 36" x 50" Steel, solid bowl, continuous Centrifuge.

1—Bird 18" x 28" Stainless Steel, solid bowl, continuous Centrifuge.

1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated Centrifuge, 25/10 HP, 1200/600 rpm.

1—AT&M 42" suspended, Stainless Steel, perforated basket Centrifuge, 25/7½ HP, 1200/600 rpm motor.

1—AT&M 42" suspended, Stainless Steel, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 40 HP, 1200 rpm motor.

2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 15/7½ HP, 900/450 rpm motors.

2—5,000 gal. 316 S.S., 10' x 8', Vertical Tanks.

1—2,000 gal. 304 S.S., 8'8" x 5', Vertical Tank, water jacketed, paddle agitator, 5 HP motor.

1—5,500 gal. rubber lined 10' x 9', Vertical Tank.

1—10,000 gal. Aluminum 10' x 16' Horizontal Tank, ½" shell.

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1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del. 40-plates, 41-frames.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 28"
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42" x 52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 12" x 6", 15' lg.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL 623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60".
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Raymond 3" Hammer Mill, like new.
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6' x 35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
S.S. Closed Tank with Coils & Agitator, 1000 gals.
S.S. Closed Tank, jacketed with Agitator, 150 gal.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17" x 27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42 x 36 jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
1—Davidson Vacuum Pump, new, 9 x 12 x 12.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. Motors.
1—J. H. Day 3 roll Mill 10 x 16.
3—3000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. Jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exs. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—4' x 6' Shaker Screens.
6—W & P Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
3—Baker-Perkins Mixers—same as above.
2—Sperry 30" Filters, sind. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.

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Air Compressor—Hasselbert model 5, 9 x 8, cap. 200 cfm at 350 rpm at 100 p.s.i., with G.E. 40 HP, 220 volt motor; reconditioned our factory, immediate delivery. Jacobowitz, 3086 Main, Buffalo 14, N. Y.

Tanks—Six one-piece stainless steel-clad tanks, approx. 4,000 gal. each, measuring 8' OD x 25'4", never used. Jacobowitz, 3086 Main, Buffalo 14, N. Y.

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 33

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.05	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15	—
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—

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Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.6.
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Sacchomyces. dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP. 50 Int'l B units per gram 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	18	—

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually, For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb	42	42
Ylang-yiang oil, Bourbon, bots	lb.	19.00	25.00
Bourbon, extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust., comi., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Zinc oxide, French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO., bgs., works	lb.	.55	62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO., bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO., milled, bgs	lb.	.62	85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5-ton lots works	lb.	.35½	—

DuPont Asked

—Continued from page 3

would receive duPont's GM stock in the proportion that his duPont stockholding bears to the total amount of duPont common stock outstanding.

(2) In addition, the trustees would sell —at public or private sale—over the same ten-year period the proportionate share of duPont-held GM stock allocable to Christiana Securities, Delaware Realty and the stockholders of Delaware Realty. Common stockholders of duPont—other than Christiana Securities, Delaware Realty and the stockholders of Delaware Realty—would receive options to purchase such stock before the trustees offer it to outside buyers. If in the trustees' judgment reasonable market conditions do not prevail, however, the time for sale could be extended, with the court's approval.

(3) During the ten-year period within which duPont-held GM stock would be distributed to certain duPont stockholders, the trustees would be required to execute a proxy to each duPont stockholder entitled to distribution, authorizing such stockholders to vote the pro rata share of GM stock which they are scheduled to receive. Thus, duPont stockholders could, soon after the proposed judgment's entry, directly register their views by voting whatever GM stock they would receive.

(4) Other provisions of the proposed judgment would: (a) Bar duPont from influence over GM; (b) prohibit duPont and GM from having interlocking directorates or common officers; (c) enjoin contracts which require GM to buy any specific percentage of its requirements of any product from duPont; (d) prohibit duPont and GM from granting to duPont any preferential rights to manufacture or sell any chemical discovery made by GM.

'Complies, Reflects Concern'

Commenting on the proposed judgment, assistant Attorney General Victor R. Hansen, head of the antitrust division, stated: "It complies with the supreme court's decision and reflects our concern to avoid any undue impact on the market for General Motors or duPont stock."

"On the one hand, the proposed judgment would effectively eliminate duPont's influence over GM stemming from its holding of GM stock. Declaring duPont's GM stockholding illegal, the supreme court concluded that the record 'plainly revealed' that 'duPont purposely employed its stock to pry open the General Motors market to entrench itself as the primary supplier of General Motors' requirements for automotive finishes and fabrics'; that the 'fire that was kindled in 1917 continues to smoulder'; that it 'burned briskly to forge the ties that bind the General Motors market to duPont'; and that 'if it has quieted down, it remains hot, and, from past performance, is likely at any time to blaze and make the fusion complete," Mr. Hansen said.

"On the other hand, the long period over which distribution and sale is required should avoid undue impact on the market for both GM and duPont stock."

Tenn. Products Puts

—Continued from page 4

ture of industrial finishes, plastics, paper products, adhesives, textile finishes, and molding compound, Tennessee Products said.

Benzonitrile is a basic chemical used in the production of benzoguanamine and also is widely adaptable for a variety of process industries including organic synthesis, plastics, rubber, pharmaceuticals, and synthetic coatings. A colorless liquid with an almond-like odor, it is immiscible with water and is particularly useful as a solvent.

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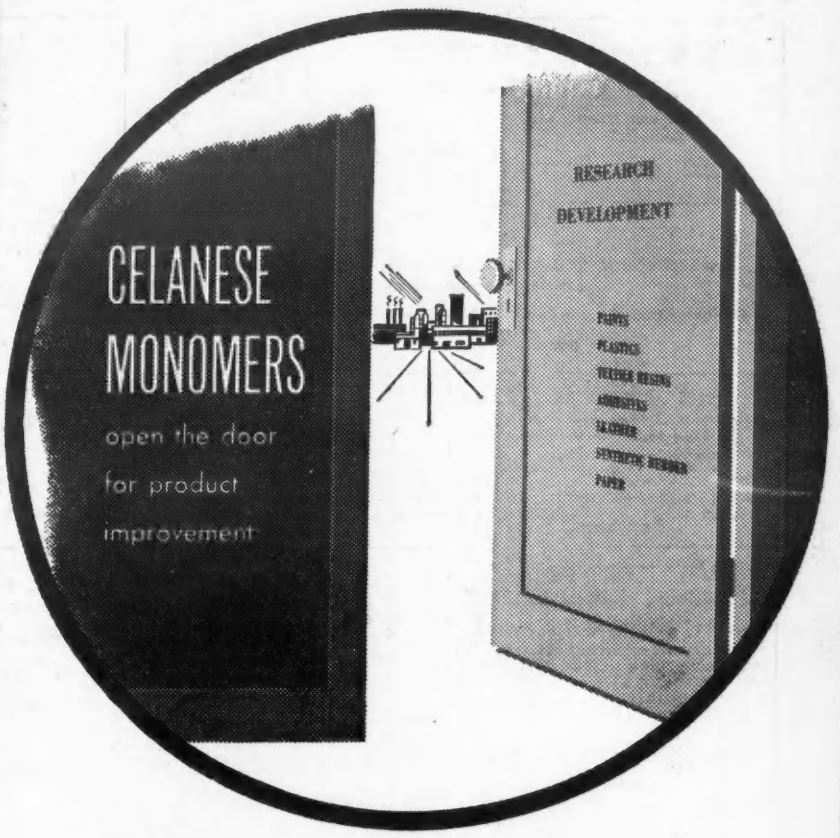
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
ALCOHOLS **GLYCOLS** **BENZOL**
® Union Carbide Chemicals Co.

PEERLESS OIL & CHEMICAL CORP.
3830 REVIEW AVENUE
Long Island City 1, N.Y.
EXeter 2-7700
New York City's Chemical Center
A CAREY BROS. INDUSTRY



Celanese *Vinyl Acetate, Vinyl Propionate, Methyl Isopropenyl Ketone* open the door for the development of better emulsion paints, adhesives, coatings, laminates, plastics and synthetic rubbers. Write for complete information. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Ave., New York 16. Celanese®

Celanese CHEMICALS

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., New York 16.

Lower prices boost tonnage of straight-chain alcohols as chemical intermediates

'CACHALOT' lauryl, cetyl, stearyl, oleyl available

Trade name offers guide to uniformity

If you've an open mind about chemical raw materials, a look at normal aliphatic alcohols may be rewarding. Today's tonnage prices for lauryl, cetyl, stearyl, and oleyl alcohols allow you to use these versatile organics in a wide range of new applications: as emulsifiers, plasticizers, intermediates for esters, phosphates, sulfates.

Tight Specs

CACHALOT brand fatty alcohols find valuable uses as additives or reactants. The close tolerances to which technical, NF, USP, and TGA grades are made pays off in easier quality control of your end-product. Modern techniques of high-pressure hydrogenation and vacuum distillation produce the large CACHALOT line, the result of over a quarter century of original production research.

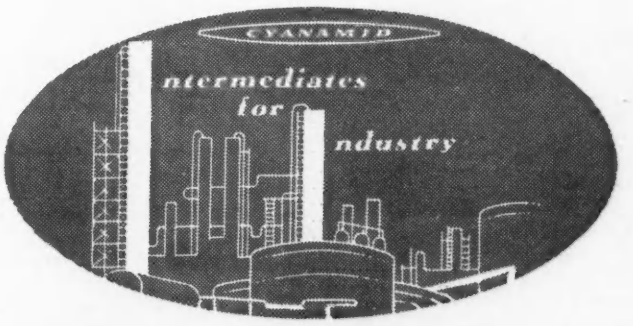
Neat Package

CACHALOT fatty alcohols are made with care, packed with care: white, crystalline cetyl and stearyl alcohols are guarded by polyethylene-lined cartons or bags; clear liquid lauryl and oleyl alcohols are packed in uniform weight steel drums; bulk lots are shipped in steam-cleaned and inspected tank cars.

Get all the facts on fatty alcohols

Now is the time to find out how CACHALOT fatty alcohols may be profitable in one of your current projects. The booklet "Survey of Fatty Alcohols" tells what they are, how they are used, what they do. May we send you a copy? CACHALOT reg. trade name

MICHEL
M. Michel and Company, Inc.
90 Broad Street, New York 4



PUTTING THE "IMMEDIATE" IN INTERMEDIATES

There's a very routine job at Cyanamid—the following-up of recorded orders to insure they are on the way. Ample stocks and alert shipping and traffic handling make a routine task for those who check the order "tickler" file... but a pleasant prospect for buyers of Cyanamid Intermediates.

Shipments from warehouse stocks are made within 24 hours. Frequently, truckloads can be delivered overnight. In any case, you can count on prompt order handling and quick on-the-road service on any of the following Cyanamid products:

Aniline Oil
Aniline Salt
Anthraquinone
Beta Carboxy Anthraquinone
Beta Chlor Anthraquinone
Beta Methyl Anthraquinone
Beta Naphthalene Sodium Sulfonate
Beta Naphthol
Chlor Benzoyl Benzoic Acid
Diethylaniline
Dimethylaniline
Diphenylamine
G-Salt
Meta Nitraniline
Meta Nitro Para Toluidine
Meta Toluylene Diamine
Monoethylaniline
Nitrobenzene (Oil of Myrbane)
Ortho Benzoyl Benzoic Acid
Ortho Toluidine Sulfonic Acid
Para Nitraniline
Para Phenylene Diamine
Para Toluyl Benzoic Acid
R-Salt
Schaeffer's Salt
Sulfanilic Acid
Thiourea
Tobias Acid

CYANAMID
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Intermediates Department
Bound Brook, New Jersey